The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 414. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot,	Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orvil	Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek,	Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita,	Signor Kinni,
and	Signor Coleriel,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 6s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Re-engagement of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family. Last Three Nights of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian. Third appearance of the celebrated characteristic Comedian, Mr. CHARLES RICE. Re-appearance of Miss MERRITON.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 29, the performances will commence with (third time) the interesting and powerful Drama, written by Mr. Charles Rice, entitled THE MERCHANT AND THE MENDICANT.

William Gilbert - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Bazard - - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Sam Sulphur - - - Mr. Charles Rice.

To be followed by the Farce of NURSEY CHICKWEED.
Jonathan Chickweed - - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.

GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.

To be followed by (last time) the laughable Farce (written expressly for Mr. H. Widdicombe) entitled THE TWO POLTS.
Peter Polt - - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.

To conclude with a Comic Ballet, arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled LA STATUE BLANCHE, OR THE SCULPTOR OF FRANKFORT.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 7s. 6d.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN GENTLEMEN'S AMATEUR RACING CLUB. Under the Patronage of the Champion Competition Committee, and other Gentlemen.

The above, seeing with regret the attempt made by other parties to imitate and get up the games which Mr. Levett has so successfully introduced this season in the Rotundo Gardens, and as that attempt proved a signal failure, fearing that repeated like attempts will throw discredit, instead of encouragement, on this healthful and recreative amusement, and do Mr. Levett, the originator of them, a material injury, has induced Mr. Levett to form the above Club, and hope all true lovers of athletic exercises will encourage him and it. All particulars, with rules and regulations, can be had on application to Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., Hon. Secretary will be happy to forward copies by enclosing a directed stamped envelope to Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

N.B.—Gentlemen fond of competing at these games will find a great advantage in joining this club.

LECTURES ON THE PROPHECY OF THE REVELATION. The Rev. JAMES T. CAMPBELL, late Rector of Tilston, Cheshire, will continue his course of Lectures on the Revelation, the two first of which were delivered in the Lectureroom connected with St. Thomas' Church.

The Third Lecture will be delivered (D.V.) in the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—J. WILSON AND RACHEL WILSON MOORE having announced their intention to hold a RELIGIOUS MEETING in the ROTUNDO THIS EVENING, it has been thought best, in consequence of a Concert that is to be held there, to defer their meeting until fourth day (WEDNESDAY EVENING), at half-past Seven o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited. Admission Free.

August 28th, 1860.

THE Religious Society of Friends think it right to apprise the Public, that RACHEL WILSON MOORE, accompanied by her Husband, has arrived from America, and has been holding "Religious Meetings" in England and Scotland, in the character of a Minister. They are not Members of, nor in any way recognised by, the Society of Friends, in this country; nor is it at all responsible for any doctrines which they may promulgate.

On behalf of the Society of Friends, { SAMUEL BEWLEY, HENRY RUSSELL, JONATHAN PIM, JOSEPH ALLEN.

1, Eustace-street, Dublin, 22nd of the 8th Month, 1860.

PRAYER MEETING.—A Prayer Meeting will be held (the Lord permitting), in the Dowager Viscountess HARBERTON'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET, on THIS WEDNESDAY 29th, at Three p.m., to supplicate Almighty God, for the sake of His Son Jesus Christ, to vouchsafe such weather as shall conduce to an abundant harvest, and redound to the glory of His great name.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. DUBLIN MISSIONS—VISITING BRANCH. A MISSIONARY LECTURE will be delivered (D.V.) on THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), AUGUST the 29th, in HAROLD'S CROSS SCHOOL-ROOM, at half-past Seven o'clock, by the Rev. HENRY C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society.

The Lecture—illustrated by Painted Diagrams—will embrace interesting information concerning the Missionary Work in Dublin, the West, and various other parts of Ireland.

A Collection will be made after the Lecture in aid of the Funds of the Dublin Visiting Branch.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET. An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d. Contributions since received:—

Per Miss Margaret Duffy—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 16s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small sums, 3s 1d; Messrs Brown, Thomas, and Co, £1; Mrs Sheill, 5s; Anonymous, 2s 6d; Small Sums, 1s 4d.

Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lemon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (builder), Talbot-street, 10s.

Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, M D, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 72, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s.; A H, 5s; R B, 1s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, £1; F K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richmond, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E F, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (per post), £1; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; A Lady, per Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., £1; Mrs Blake, 2s 6d; Charles Fitzgerald, jun., Esq, £1; M E K, 5s; James, 3—17, 7s 6d. Collected by the Misses Keough—C F Bushe, Esq, 5s; W C Hogan, Esq, 5s; W N D LaTouche, Esq, 5s; D H D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; Mrs A Bushe, 2s 6d; Miss Lee, 2s 6d; Mrs Keough 1s 6d; Miss B Keough, 1s; A B, 1s; M B, 6d; R B, 6d; G K 6d.

Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, M D, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 6s; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James, Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Broderick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Hipton, Esq, 21, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, 25, Middle Abbey-street, £1; Mr Dockrall, South Great George's-street, 10s; Mr M Connor, Kimmage, 10s; Messrs Todd, Burns, & Co, £2; A Lady, 10s; Mrs Atkinson, Ely-place, 10s.

Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2 Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs [illegible], 45, Eccles-street, 5s; Louisa, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Courtenay, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 3s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £1; M E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; P D[illegible], Esq, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq., sen., 10s; Joseph Manly Esq., jun., 10s; Alfred Fower Esq, 7, Fitzwilliam-place.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.

Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, MD.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R F Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; John Antroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, has earnestly besought renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY GRAND BAND OF HOPE AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL IN THE OPEN AIR.

The promised JUVENILE FETE will be held (weather permitting) in the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on next SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

REV. J. B. SMITH has kindly consented to return from Belfast for the occasion.

Mr. JONATHAN REVELL, also the "Band of Hope Missionary," will attend, and assist the singing with his accordion.

Several ladies have volunteered to provide Tea for the BOYS OF THE HIBERNIAN SCHOOL, who are expected to attend, with their excellent Band.

Balloons and other innocent modes of recreation will be provided for the young people.

Admission to the Gardens—6d; all Sabbath-school and members of Band of Hope Association, 1d; all other children, 2d.

(Per order) R. HUNT, Secretary.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES. To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860. FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth.	George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P.	Richard Cliffe, Esq.
	Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.

The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE.

The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPT., 1860. FIRST RACE.

The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.

The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.

CONDITIONS.

Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entry, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.

An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.

R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

LATE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS. The sympathy of the humane and charitable of our fellow-citizens is on the present lamentable occasion most urgently called for. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while engaged in their professional duties, John Cunningham and Patrick Neill were precipitated from a scaffolding, and met with an instantaneous death, one leaving a wife and five children, the other four children, wholly destitute and unprovided for. This appeal is made, in the hope of raising a sufficient fund to enable their friends to provide for them.—Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street; Mr Russell, 5, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs Sheils and Scott, Westmoreland-street; Messrs Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE. The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, whilst their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Fugleton,	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0
C. ——,	5	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0
K——,	2	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West	2	0	0
H. C.,	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	1	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	5	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. B——	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
A Friend,	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney,	0	10	0
Captain A F Graves,	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	5	0
Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
A K,	0	2	6
A [illegible]end,	0	2	6
A H,	0	2	6
J. R. Cooke, Esq.,	1	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.,	10	0	0
—— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt,	1	0	0
William Shaw, per do.,	2	0	0
William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.,	10	0	0
Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball,	1	0	0
William Sandys, Esq.,	1	0	0
W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer,	0	10	0

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION will be held at SALTHILL on THURSDAY next, the 30th inst.

Gates open to the public at Two o'clock, to holders of Members' Tickets and the Press at Half-past One.

Tickets 1s 6d each, to be had only at 23, Westland-row, and at Mr. BAIRD'S Nursery, Monkstown, between the hours of Ten and Six o'clock on Wednesday, 29th, and on the Day of Exhibition, at the Gates only, price Two Shillings and Sixpence each. Children's Tickets One Shilling.

In the Evening, at Half-past Seven o'clock, the Annual Dinner of the Members will take place at Salthill Hotel.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will honor the Society with his company on the occasion.

The Lord Chancellor will preside.

AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant-Secretary.

Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY. The BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.

Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 15, Merrion-square North; J. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late MRS. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late MRS. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of MRS. GEORGE WALE.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs J. Smyly, 15, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

. According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee are, therefore, most anxious to receive the assistance of friends who may be willing to collect for the undertaking. Any of the above-named ladies will supply proper collecting papers for the purpose.

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate.—Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS. On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy, C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.

On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.

Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils.

Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by Post.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships*.—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN. RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large.

Day Pupils also received.

Unexceptional references given and required.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES. Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.

Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.

Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.

French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.

Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

PARTNER.—A Gentleman of business habits, now engaged in the Corn and Provision Trade, in a most desirable locality in the West of Ireland, is desirous of extending his business, and with that object would enter into Partnership with a person of business habits (having command of capital of £2,000 at least); reference will be given and required; all communications considered strictly private.—Address ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Solicitor, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established 1820.

The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to

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WANTED, by a newly-married Couple, within a quarter of an hour's walk of Sackville-street, three or four Unfurnished Apartments, with separate coal vault and kitchen, in a respectable neighbourhood. The highest references will be given if required.—Address, stating terms, "A. W. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

HERBERT-STREET. Sale of Household Furniture, Suits of Chintz and Damask Moreen Window Curtains, two handsome Upright Chimney Glasses in Carved and Gilt Frames, an American Rocking Chair, Tapestry and Brussels Room and Stair Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Bronze and Ormolu Gasaliers, Hall and Lobby Lights fitted for Gas, Antique Chairs, a few Paintings and Prints, Hall Table and Chairs, a Mahogany Hat Rack and Umbrella Stand, a Wired Meat Safe, and other Effects.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT No. 20, HERBERT-STREET, on This Day (WEDNESDAY), 29th AUG., a quantity of excellent Household Furniture, which includes twelve Parlour Chairs in Morocco Leather; a prime Pedestal Sideboard; a large Set of Dining Tables, with Thickened Edges; two Yacht Tables; two Mahogany Recess Bookcases; two Ottoman Lounges in Crimson Turkey cloth; Loo, Sofa, Writing, and Trio Tables; Rosewood Enclosed Pier Cabinet, with Marble Top and Plate Glass Enrichments; Antique Carved and Gilt Chairs and Tripod; a Music Stool; Fancy Fly Chairs; Mahogany and Polished Birch, Albert, French, and Canopy Bedsteads, with Curtains and Palliasses; Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, and Bedding; Mahogany Wardrobes, Cases of Drawers, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, and Commodes; Toilet Glasses, Cane-seat Chairs and Towel-rails; Sofa, Stretcher, and Fold-up Iron Bedsteads; an Easy Chair and Reclining Sofa; Painted Wardrobes, Presses, and Chamber Furniture; Window Curtains and Roller Blinds; Fenders and Fire-irons; Stair Carpets and Rods; Oil-cloth and Foot Mats; Servant's Bedstead and Bedding; Kitchen and Pantry Tables, Chairs, and Presses; a Set of Dish Covers; a Tin-lined Screen; some China, Glass, and Delf; a Wire Flower Stand, and numerous Culinary Utensils.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY. In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:—

About 110 tons of iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown plating, nail rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, cart boxes, plough and sock plates, down pipes, eve runs and hopperheads, &c.; a large quantity of lead piping, draught chain, horse and cow, ditto; register, half-register, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; wheels and pinions, files and rasps; sacks, rope, tarred do.; sledges and hammers; nuts and screws; fire brick, tiles, roofing, oven and floor do.; shovels and spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal boilers, chimney tops, a quantity of Bangor ton slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks.

A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks in various lengths, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and ten tons of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials.

All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils.

On THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock, sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal.

On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the timber and slates; and

On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.

ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.

Ballina, August 23, 1860.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.—The Sale as hereunder particularised has been POSTPONED from the 25th of August to SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at One o'clock, at the QUAY OF BALLINA.

The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina; British-built, Brigantine-rigged, 111 tons register; has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order. Length, 76 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 23 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths.

She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina.

Further particulars to be had of THOMAS M'ANDREW, Esq. Solicitor, Ballina; or

ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo.

Ballina, 16th August, 1860.

BANKRUPT SALE. In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, on board the Vessel, the Brigantine "WILLIAM," of Ballina, now laying at the Port of Sligo, with all her sails, boat, rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as same now lie, in one Lot.

This Vessel was built at Prince Edward's Island, in the year 1830, is in thorough repair, and has been fully found in sails and rigging. She is 107 90-100 tons register; length, 74 feet 1-10th; breadth, 21 feet 1-10th; depth, 12 feet 1-10th; sails fast, and requires little outlay to send her to sea.

The Biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy, who will approve of the purchaser or not.

For inventory and further particulars, apply to MICHAEL LARKIN, Solicitor for Assignee; 1, Merchant's-quay; R. PAGET BOURKE, Solicitor for Mortgagee, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.

The Purchaser to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

Ballina, 23rd August, 1860.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 91, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. Mr. BROWN, 222, Oxford-street, London, sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.

Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
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Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c. &c. &c.

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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

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20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	1	0
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20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	0
500 Envelopes to match	5	0
0 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

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There are separate Sittingrooms, with a Piano; thorough cleanliness, first-class quality, and perfect comfort, are the characteristics of its management.

OBSERVE.—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows.

MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.

N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two, and a quarter past Five o'clock.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—THE LAKE VIEW HOTEL.—MICHAEL WALSH, Proprietor, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that the Lake View Hotel is fitted up in a superior style of elegance and taste, and conducted on the same unvarying principle of first-rate accommodation and moderate charges, which has already gained for this Hotel such an amount of public approval. To those who have not visited the Lake View Hotel, the Proprietor begs to state that it is situated on a picturesque eminence, convenient to the Southern shore of the Lower Lake, and within five minutes' walk of Muckross Abbey and Demesne; the sitting-rooms and bedrooms commanding extensive views of the Lakes and Mountains. The Proprietor has added several suites of Bedrooms, &c., to the above Hotel. Ponies and Boats at a moment's notice. Charges moderate. Hotel Cars wait arrivals of trains.

TO THE CLERGY. THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.

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The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.

Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visiters, to merit their patronage.

Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.

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SEA-BATHING. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL, AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.

Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.

TABLE D'HOTE. Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.

In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.

Visiters are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, *which is free to the Hotel.*

Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. See "Bradshaw."

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Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, So[illegible]

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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the *Faculty* for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach and is almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headaches. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic remedies is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is name, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

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They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
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Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
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MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds again advanced one-eighth per cent. to-day, the favourable influence being, as before, the fine weather throughout the country generally. Dealings for the Account remained at yesterday's rates. Here prices were almost unaltered, but a tendency to firmness was observable; transactions were on a very limited scale.

In Joint-Stock Banks the dealings were in Hibernians, which realised last value, and in Nationals, which recovered to the extent of one-half per Share, and closed rather strongly.

Atlantic Steam Shares produced the previous value, and closed steadily. City of Dublin £100 Shares produced £8¾ premium, the advance being an adjustment with the improvement already established in the £50 Shares. The issue of 1836 were dealt in at last rate, and continued on sale. A slight advance was marked in Dundalk Steam.

Mining Securities were neglected to-day; General Mines were enquired for, a reduced price being offered: and the nominal quotations in Mining Company of Ireland were £12¾ to £12½. There were sellers of all the small descriptions of Mining Securities.

The only dealing in the Miscellaneous group was that in National Assurance Shares, which realised the previous quotation.

In the Railway Market negociations were restricted to the two leading lines, and were on a very inconsiderable scale. Great Southern Stock, following the lead in the London market, improved one-quarter per cent., a further advance of one-quarter being subsequently demanded.

Midlands changed hands at a trifling decline of value, and the Half Shares were in request at yesterday's rates. The nominal quotations of other Securities were as follows:—Cork and Passage, £10½ to £11; Dublin and Droghedas, £76 to £77; Dublin and Wicklows, £5¾ to £5⅞ ½; and Waterford and Limericks, £23 to £23½. Irish South Easterns were in request at £6.

There were not any dealings in Preference Securities, of which we subjoin the nominal rates:—Cork and Bandon 6 per cents., £5¾ to £6¼ (ex int.); Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cents., sellers at £13; Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A), £10½ ⅝ to £10⅝ ¾; Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, £97¾ to £98; Londonderry and Enniskillen Halves, £12¾ to £13; and Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents. on sale at £10⅝, being the previous value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto account, 12th September	92¼
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾ ⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92¼
BANKS.	
National Bank	60½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5⅞
British and Irish	46½
City of Dublin	108¾
Ditto issue of 1836	—
Dublin and Glasgow	54½
Dundalk (Limited)	10⅞ ¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½ ⅝
National Insurance	37½
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	111¼
Midland Great Western	54½ ¼
Do. Half Shares	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	13

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92⅝ ½	92⅝	92½ ⅝	92¼	92⅞ ¼
Ditto for Account	92¼ ⅜	92½	92⅜ ⅝	92½	92¼	92⅜ ⅝
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¼	92¼ ⅜	92¼	92⅜ ½	92¼	92¼
Ditto for Account	92⅜ ⅝	92⅜ ½	—	92½	92¼	92⅜
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 28.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	92⅞ 3
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	93
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞
Account	92⅞ 3
New Threes	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞
Account	92⅞
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 3
Account	92⅞ 3
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills par 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 54½ ½; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ; 106⅞; London and North Western, 101¼; Midland Stock, 123¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43-2 ½; Bank Stock, 231; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 78½; Great Western, 71⅞; Mexican, 21½; North British, 64 3; York and North Midland, 88½ ⅞; Great Northern 116⅞; Great Northern A, 117; South Eastern, 88 ½ ⅞; Account, 85¼; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71⅞ 2; London and South Western, 92. Consols have been steady all morning at about closing prices of yesterday. Shares very inactive, but advanced rates of yesterday are firmly maintained, and the tone of the market rather firmer. Canadians good.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 28.

Bank Stock, 231 3; Exchequer Bills, 1s 4d prem; Ambergs, 6⅞ ⅞; Caledonians, 93⅞ 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ ¾; Great Northern, 116½ 117¼; Great Northern A, 117¼ to 118½; Great Western, 72½ ½; Great Southern and Western, 110 112; London and North Western, 101⅞ 102; London and South Western, 93¼; Leeds Northern, 52½ 53; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42⅞ 3½; Midland, 124⅞ 124⅞; North British, 63½; South Eastern, 88½ 88⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95⅞ 96; York and North Midland, 80½ 81. Consols closed firm at 93, rather sellers. Shares extremely inactive, but firm, at above closing rates. No feature worthy of notice.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain without any movement of importance, save that occasioned by the variations of the weather, heavy showers falling to-day, with intervals of sunshine. Consols are dull, at yesterday's closing quotations. British Railway Stocks, in most instances, have experienced a decline of ½ per cent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds to-day have presented a better appearance than for some time past. They opened without alteration, but the weather being steadily bright, an improvement of one-eighth took place, and the market closed with a firm appearance. The account of the speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Lyons, was received with the attention due to such a document, and produced no change in quotations. In the Discount market to-day, there has been a slight diminution of demand. The supply of money in the Stock Exchange remains abundant at 2 per cent. About £40,000 in refined gold, was bought by the Bank to-day.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The funds continue to vary with the weather, although heavy rains fell around the metropolis last night. To-day was fine, and Consols experienced a recovery of one-eighth per cent. The future course of the funds as well as of the Money market, will still depend almost entirely upon the variations of the Barometer. The continued influx of gold to the Bank tends to maintain confidence, as shewing that whatever may be in store in the future, the draw upon the resources of the country in payment for coin has not yet deranged the current of the precious metals. The other departments of Stock Exchange were firm; British Railway Stocks have advanced to an extent which affords an idea of the effect that would attend the setting in of really fine weather. The demand at the discount office at the Bank to-day was scarcely more than moderate. In the open market there is a good supply of money, which, however, is rather tightly held. For the best bills 4 per cent. is demanded, and for six months 5½.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been flat and very dull. Rentes closed at 68, being 15c. lower than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

There is little or no alteration to notice in regard to trade, dulness still prevailing in almost every branch of business; and from the unfavourable nature of the harvest prospects, and the state of continental politics which are becoming more complicated, together with other influences injurious to manufacturing industry, there does not seem to be much ground for expecting that a change for the better will soon take place. One of the influences to which we refer, is the large amount of gold which will be taken away from trade for the purchase of foreign grain. The enhanced expenditure for this purpose will, it is estimated be not under fifty millions of money, and from the great advance in the value of breadstuffs, and the high price of meat, it is not probable that the great bulk of the population will be able to purchase manufactured articles to any extent, their earnings being almost entirely required for the mere subsistence of themselves and their families. Great reliance seems to be placed in the present emergency, on the expected supplies from America, and in this there does not appear to be a likelihood of disappointment occurring, as, with some drawbacks the advices received are of a most cheering character—but it must be borne in mind that the French ports are now open, thus indicating a want of foreign supplies like ourselves, and that the Continental buyers will, in consequence, compete with our own in the purchase of foreign grain and flour. The continuous rainy weather has materially affected operations in our linen trade, and in several of the bleach-fields there has been large floods. The orders from abroad, too, have been rather limited in extent, and the affairs on the Continent, to which we have above alluded, together with the continued uncertainty on the subject of the French Commercial Treaty, have been unfavourable to speculation; nevertheless, a fair activity is kept up in most departments, and stocks are prevented accumulating. In Manchester, however, so far from an improvement, the market has been, on the whole, somewhat tamer, the extremely unfavourable nature of the weather being apparently the principal cause. The business doing has been very limited in every department, and the tendency of prices adverse to producers, especially of cloth, which shows decidedly more depression than yarns. Yarns are tolerably steady in value, but the demand was less active at the close of last week.

With respect to the Money market, the demand in London for money, was less urgent towards the close, than in the early part of the past week, but the cessation of the inquiry is believed to be only temporary; the applications at the Bank for accommodation were only moderate, assistance being obtainable out of doors at 4 per cent., and in special cases a fraction under; but for second and third class paper of three months' date, enhanced rates had to be paid.

Wool—The attendance of buyers at the public sales in London has been large during the past week, and all kinds of wool moved off steadily, at very full prices, but in the private market only a limited business has been doing; and in the English woollen districts the demand is not so active as has lately been the case. The stocks in the hands of manufacturers are, however, small, and lower prices are not anticipated, although prices at Liverpool have been entirely somewhat in favour of buyers.

Cotton—There was less animation last week in the tone of the Liverpool markets than that which existed in the previous week, but, notwithstanding, a fair extent of business was done, at very full prices, and in some instances, at a slight improvement in rates, for middling qualities of American. The sales to-day amounted to 8,000 bales, and the market is reported to be steady.

Flax—The supplies of last year's growth has fallen off, and few lots are now seen at market; but further quantities of the new crop are offered for sale, for which there is a brisk demand, and the quality is generally very fine. The prices are for hand-scutched, from 5s. 9d. to 8s. per stone; and in some cases, 8s. 3d. is paid; matted goes from 7s. to 12s.

Hemp and Jute—Demand in London moderate, without any alteration in prices.

Colonial Produce—In our market the demand for sugar has improved, but without any change in prices, excepting for refined, which has been bringing more money. Tea, however, continues dull, and both here and in London purchasers are restricted to the supply of present requirements, although the China news is against buyers. In the butter market, some few other articles than those alluded to continue to attract considerable attention, in consequence of the dangerous position of the harvest, while, from the same cause, business generally shows increasing dulness. The transactions in rice, during the past week, have been on a large scale, from the rise in breadstuffs, and prices again advanced from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. Linseed and rapeseed have also improved in value, and extensive engagements have been entered into for future delivery. The sales of sugar passed off flatly, but the only quotable change in price was a decline of 6d to 1s for Gurpattah date. As regards coffee, rather large supplies have been placed on offer, and quotations have receded 1s per cwt. in consequence, but a fair clearance has been effected at the reduction. Saltpetre is well held, but sales are limited. In currants or raisins there has been very little business done, as the trade are waiting the arrival of new crops, the first the consignments of which are near at hand. Seed oils have again advanced, in consequence of the increased cost of seed; but the tallow market continues dull.

Provisions—There is no improvement in the demand for Irish provisions in London, the foreign supplies, which are abundant, competing successfully against importations from Ireland. In butter, for instance, while some foreign qualities advanced in value during the past week, the transactions in Irish were comparatively unimportant, the latter being still too high to enable progress being made in the above market. The demand for bacon was also dull, and prices declined, but an improvement took place towards the close of last week.

Cattle—The supply at the London market, on yesterday, consisted of 5,437 beasts, 33,850 sheep and lambs, 2,440 calves, and 350 pigs. The demand for beasts was dull, and they were, in consequence, about ½d, per lb. cheaper, and lambs were also to be had for the same reduction from previous quotations; sheep barely maintained previous prices, but there was no change in the value of pigs; and calves were ½d, per lb. dearer. At Liverpool, also, prices were generally lower, although the supply of stock was much less than on the previous Monday. The number of cattle offered for sale was 2,344, and the sheep at market amounted to 11,514.

Grain, &c.—The continuance of unsettled weather at this critical period caused a further advance in the English and Scotch markets during the past week. In London the increase in prices has been very great. The heavy rains that took place there on Friday night last, and which continued incessantly on Saturday, caused considerable excitement amongst the trade, and at the close of the week an advance of from 3s to 4s per quarter on wheat, 2s to 3s on Indian corn, and 1s to 2s on barley was established over the previous Monday's prices. The publication of the Imperial decree, too, opening the French ports, as above alluded to, has had the effect of keeping the tendency of prices upward, showing, as it does, that the demand for foreign grain will become more active from French buyers entering the market to purchase for the Continent; and the reports from Mark-lane on yesterday do not exhibit any decline from Saturday's rates, although, from the day keeping up fine, business to any extent could not be effected at the latter prices, the excitement having subsided with the improvement in the weather; but, notwithstanding the latter circumstance, importers held for the advance, and at the commencement of the market 5s per quarter was asked for wheat over the quotations of the previous Monday. At Leeds, to-day, it will be also observed that prices were higher, caused, no doubt, by the advance in the London market. But few transactions, however, were effected, buyers seemingly expecting corn to be lower. At Liverpool, there does not appear to have been any advance, excepting in oats and oatmeal, which have become scarce; in other articles trade was quiet, but prices firm. At our Corn Exchange, to-day, in consequence of a favourable change in the weather since Saturday, the market was rather quiet, and the sales of wheat were mostly of a retail character, sellers not being disposed to abate their demands. The same may be said of Indian corn, of which, likewise, no extensive sales were effected; and the only foreign arrival at our port for the past few days was a cargo of this article, containing 1,130 quarters, which was reported on Saturday evening. There was, moreover, some new bere at market to-day, which went up to 17s 6d, as also some new oats, which brought from 13s to 14s 6d; but the samples shown of the latter were very inferior. There was no material alteration in the price of old oats. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 36s to 38s; red ditto, 34s to 35s 6d; old oats, 16s to 18s 6d; new ditto, 13s to 14s 6d; oatmeal, 16s to 18s 6d; and bakers' flour, 19s to 21s 6d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

The weather, although still unsettled, has improved since Friday. We had a quiet market at our Corn Exchange to-day, and we do not note any alteration in the general currencies of last market. There were some supplies of new oats, bere, and rapeseed at market. White oats brought 16s; tawny 15s; bere 17s 6d; and rapeseed 28s to 33s.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	36 0	to	38 0	Oatmeal	16 0	to	18 6
Red do.	34 0	to	35 6	Bakers' flour	19 0	to	21 6
Old oats	16 0	to	18 6	Indian corn	34 0	to	35 6
New do.	00 0	to	00 0	per 480 lbs.			

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 28.—Sales moderately attended by buyers to-day. Fine parcels sold at extreme rates, and for all other qualities the biddings have ruled steady, at very full prices. The operations on foreign account continue limited.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, AUG. 28.—Tallow firm; 51s 9d paid for last three months; 52s 6d to 52s 9d January to March; 52s 3d December.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, AUG. 28.—Wheat 1s to 2s above Friday's rates, but quiet attendance checks sales; other articles dearer.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 28.—A good attendance at this market, and a fair consumptive demand for wheat at Friday's rates. Flour not active, but held firmly. Oats wanted, and fully 1d per 45 pounds dearer. Oatmeal—Good quality scarce, and held for an advance of 1s per load. A moderate inquiry for Indian corn, at last rates.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 28.—Sugar quiet. Rice in good demand; 12,000 Necransie sold at 11s 6d; 2,000 Necransie, all faults, 10s 6d; 1,150 Rangoon, all faults, 10s 9d. Pepper, 250 black, at 4½d. Rapeseed, a fair inquiry; 365 Bombay, 61s 3d to 61s 6d; 50 Guzerat, 72s 6d; 200 white seal, 76s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 28TH, 1860.—8,000 bales sold, including 2,000 on speculation and export; market steady.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 28.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 93s; fourths, 84s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 64s; 1,900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 27.—New oats, 14s 0d to 14s 9d. Old oats, 17s 2d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 27.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,666 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 10,669; in 1858, 9,361; in 1857, 10,432; in 1856, 11,331; in 1855, 8,572; and in 1854, 10,094 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1435	7278	244	432	420
1859	1574	7377	551	381	898
1858	1621	5632	209	669	625
1857	1805	7240	145	725	576
1856	1933	6990	214	522	596
1855	1347	5544	283	427	671
1854	2382	6010	160	509	494

There was a full average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, and the trade ruled heavy, on rather easier terms. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were moderately extensive as to number, but deficient in quality. All breeds met a dull sale, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The top figure for the best Scots was 5s 2d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,500 Shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England 900 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 475 oxen, &c. The show of sheep was rather extensive. Prime downs and half-breds were in fair request, at full prices; otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations had a drooping tendency. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy request, at 2d per 8lbs. less money. About 350 head reached us from Ireland. There was a good sale for calves. The supply of which was very moderate, at 2d to 4d per 8lbs more money. The pork trade was steady, at extreme rates. Per eight pounds, to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 30s each.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27.—Last week's arrivals of foreign wheat, flour, and oats were large, and fair of other grain. The exports were 55 qrs barley, and 62 cwt flour. Of English wheat the receipts were 2,888 qrs, with 44,685 qrs foreign. The show from Kent and Essex this morning was very small. Considerably higher prices were asked early, but as the day improved the advance realised on English qualities did not exceed 4s per qr. A very large attendance appeared from the country, but the prices demanded checked business, and but little over 3s to 4s per qr improvement could be realised on. Of country flour there were 14,818 sacks, of foreign 3,592 sacks 19,949 barrels. Norfolks were 3s per sack dearer, and the top price of town-made was raised to 60s per sack, being an advance of 6s per sack in the week. American and French flour were fully 2s per barrel and sack dearer. Of British barley there were only 296 qrs, of foreign 7,281 qrs. The lower sorts of barley were all improved 1s per qr, with a fair sale; the higher sorts sweet and heavy, being 2s per qr dearer. The malt trade was somewhat excited, and fine qualities were 2s per qr dearer. The oat supply was 54,338 qrs, viz., 301 qrs English, and 54,037 qrs foreign. Notwithstanding the heavy supply, there was a good trade at from 6d to 1s per qr improvement on all qualities. Of home-grown beans there were 866 qrs; of foreign, 3,145 qrs. All sorts found a fair demand at 1s per qr advance. Of English peas there were 41 qrs, of foreign 526 qrs. The scarcity of English samples and smallness of foreign stock produced a rise of 2s per qr on boilers and those for hog feed. Of linseed there arrived 8,160 quarters, with 1,007 quarters export. There was a further improvement in crushing qualities at fully 2s per quarter more money, cakes being readily placed at an advance. On the seed market, holders of all descriptions of seed were asking much more money. Canary rose 4s per quarter. Red cloverseed was held high, as well as trefoil and other seeds.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 57s to 65s per qr.; red, 57s to 64s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 55s to 63s; fine, 66s. Barley, malting, 34s to 39s per qr.; chevalier, new, — to — do.; grinding, 30s to 32s do.; distilling, 34s to 36s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 52s to 60s per qr.; fine, 64s to 74s do.; Kingstown, Ware, and town made, 52s to 61s do.; fine, 64s to 74s do.; brown, 52s to 54s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, — to — per qr.; fine, 32s to 33s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 27s per qr.; potato, 29s to 31s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 30s do.; potato, 29s to 31s do.; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 28s to 29s do.; ditto black, 22s to 27s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 39s to 44s per qr.; ticks, 39s to 44s do.; Harrow, 42s to 47s do.; pigeon, 47s to 52s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 40s to 45s per qr.; maple, 43s to 44s do.; grey, 39s to 41s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.; town households, 54s to 60s per qr.; country, 45s to 46s do.; households, 48s to 50s do. Norfork and Suffolk, ex ship, 44s to 45s do.—"Mark-lane Express."

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, AUG. 27.—Since our last report the amount of business doing in this market has been only moderate. Holders, however, have continued very firm in their demands, and prices generally have been well supported. The stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are still very moderate; however, high rates are looked forward to. Fleeces—Southdown hogs, per pack of 240lbs., £19 10s to £20; half-bred hogs, £19 10s to £20; Kent, £19 to £20; Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; Leicester do, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; choice, £17 to £18; super, £15 to £16; combing—wethermatching, £20 10s to £21; picklock, £18; common, £16 to £16 10s; hogmatching, £23 10s to £24; picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; super do, £16 to £16 10s.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 25.—SCOTCH.—The continued unsettled state of the weather has, to a certain extent, put a damper on the demand for all kinds of Scotch wool, and the few transactions are only for pressing and immediate wants; all rates in favour of the buyer, but not sufficient to alter the quotations. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—The London public sales progress very satisfactorily, which gives healthy tone to the market generally. The prospects for the harvest with such wet weather is anything but promising, and although wools are wanted, buyers supply themselves sparingly, at prices in their favour. Imports for the week, 6,855 bales; previously this year, 139,855 bales.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,326 firkins butter, and 1,540 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 17,910 casks butter, and 766 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the transactions last week were few and unimportant; the prices, which are almost nominal, are too high, compared with foreign of similar character. Best Dutch advanced 2s to 4s per cwt, but it had no influence on demand for Irish. The bacon market also ruled dull, and prices declined 1s to 2s per cwt. The business is quite of a retail character for immediate consumption.

Another Report—With no amendment in demand for Irish butter, the dealings in all kinds since our last have been extremely limited, at a decline of 1s to 2s, and the market presented a dull and drooping appearance at the close. Foreign was abundant, and supplied nearly all wants at prices graduating from 70s to 104s, according to kind and quality. Bacon in the early part of the week was dull, and 1s to 2s cheaper, but subsequently the demand and prices improved, and all of prime quality cleared out of first hands. Hams and lard as last reported.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The past week opened somewhat more favourably, and for two days with a little sunshine. This served to advance the crops, as well as to give occasional opportunities for farmers to proceed with the carrying of their hay. The renewal of heavy rains at a very critical period has placed the harvest in extreme jeopardy, and already done considerable damage to wheat, barley, and peas. But little wheat was cut before the rain, and this is now exposed with other rain. Under such calamitous circumstances not only is the agricultural interest threatened with seriously heavy losses, but a national calamity is imminent, unless a wise Providence speedily interpose. The early country markets were very little affected; but later in the week prices were fully 2s. per qr. higher for wheat; while the town millers, through sheer necessity, have found it necessary to protect themselves by so extraordinary an advance as 5s. per sack on flour. The Northern parts of France and Europe having also experienced the same unfavourable weather, almost every market in these countries has risen; and without some genial change, not only England, but nearly half Europe will be threatened in its vital interests. The vigilant Government of France has already issued a decree for the nation's benefit, authorising the import of grain and flour at the minimum duty up to the 15th of September, 1861. This is about 3d per quarter, or two-thirds of the duty payable here. Such a measure, while it goes to secure France, somewhat abates the security of Great Britain. What, then, are our stocks or resources? becomes a most important question; especially as potatoes are everywhere falling fast, and the absence of official information prevents a more satisfactory solution. We have but to remark that, with a defective crop of wheat last year, we have gone on in the way of imports, taking the cereal year as closed on the 31st of July last, at a rate of about 25 per cent. less than during the three years preceding. The real figures in wheat and flour thus show a deficiency of 1,205,332 qrs. for the last year. Now, the moderate surplus of the previous years of plenty being almost consumed, as well as nearly all the stocks of old corn throughout the Continent, we may yet be mainly dependent on the surplus of this year's crops, as received from foreign shores. The arrivals off the coast since the 15th inst. were 68 cargoes, of which 29 cargoes were wheat, 21 maize, 13 barley, and the remainder miscellaneous; business reported beline as follows—about 23 cargoes of wheat, 2 Berdianski at 55s and 56s 6d., 2 Marianople at 56s 9d and 57s; 13 Taganrog Ghirka at 53s 6d to 57s., and one hard at 51s; 1 Polish Odessa at 56s 4½d, 1 Sandomirka at 56s, 1 Galatz at 52s 9d, 2 Egyptian Saidi at 44s and 45s; 7 cargoes maize, at 32s 9d to 33s 3d, 8 cargoes of barley, at 26s 6d to 32s 9d and 1 heated at 28s 6d, 2 Egyptian beans at 32s 9d to 33s, 1 rye at 31s 6d, and 1 Odessa oats at 29s 9d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
Constantinople
America (Portland) [D] .. Six p.m., Aug. 29.
.. Ten a.m., Aug. 31.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 8½, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night—"The Merchant and the Mendicant," "Nursey Chickweed," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment, "the Two Polts." To conclude with a Comic Ballet.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
22, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

HER MAJESTY, through her Ministers, has delivered a speech singularly in accordance with our anticipations, even to the absence of grammar. All her relations with foreign Powers "are friendly and satisfactory." There is an absence of superlatives here which is a little ominous. The Emperor of France, too, is "her ally," not her "most faithful ally," as during the Crimean war. Her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe, but this trust rests upon two things—first, that the Italians be allowed to settle their own affairs, without the intervention of any foreign Power; and, second, that in any negociation which may take place respecting the annexation of Savoy to France, the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation may be secured. Most probably there will be no Conference, or it will be held at a distant date. Meanwhile the Emperor is reconstructing the ports of Thonon and Evian, on the Lake of Geneva, as if not only the shore, but the waters of the Lake, were his by unimpeached title. The harshness and incongruity of the sentence in which Switzerland is introduced proves that it is one which provoked discussion in the Cabinet, and that it has been altered, without being improved. A candidate for a Civil Service commission would have little chance of success who could pen such a sentence as the following:—"Her Majesty "trusts that full and adequate arrangements will be "made for securing, in accordance with the spirit "and letter of the Treaty of Vienna, of 1815, the "neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confede-"ration—that neutrality and independence that were "objects to which all the Powers who were parties to "the Treaties of Vienna attached great importance; "and they are no less important now for the general "interests of Europe." French pamphleteers, however, may afford to pass over this little sally, since the *amende honorable* is immediately made. Her Majesty has "cheerfully concurred" in an arrangement by which temporary military assistance has been allowed to the Sultan. The military force as yet consists entirely of Frenchmen: we may judge of its temporary character some ten years hence; and as to assistance, it is very like that given by the Court of Chancery in appointing a receiver over a mismanaged estate. Her Majesty regrets that the pacific overtures of England have not been acceded to by the Chinese; but every one must be confident of eventual success, for the Earl of Elgin has been appointed special Ambassador. The scribe unluckily added to Lord Elgin's name the words, "who negociated the treaty of Tien-Tsin," which ended in total failure. If future negociations are to end in the same way, under the same diplomatist, we have already thrown five millions of hard cash uselessly into the Peiho.

The Commons, as they deserve, are warmly thanked for their liberal supplies, and for the provision they have made for the defence of the arsenals. There is a sentence expressing worthy pride in the efficiency and ardour of the Volunteers. The Treaty with France is passed over hurriedly as an unpleasant theme, and is simply alluded to as "additional freedom given to commerce." As all the "particular measures" of the session are conspicuous by their absence, a list of minor measures is made up after the manner of Lord Chancellor Cranworth. Ireland is mentioned at the close of the session, though she was not at its opening. The "Independent" Liberals have done good service. They have got a Landlord and Tenant Bill, and a Roman Catholic Charities Bill. Not a word is said about the "Peace "Preservation" or the "Party Emblems" Acts. The most graceful passage in the speech is that in which her Majesty alludes to the affectionate reception given to the Prince of Wales by her North American subjects. The rest of the speech has been made by the Ministerial Divan: that sentence has been inspired by her Majesty alone.

THE representatives of the United Kingdom have already dispersed to the four quarters of the compass. Of late they have been a sadly diminished company. But at last the "bauble" has been wrapped up and carried, baby-like, to Messrs. Rundle and Ridge, to undergo repairs. Canvas has been thrown over the throne and soft cushions on which the Speaker has so often nodded. The dismal clerks of the House have already brightened up, and the most imperturbable of our legislators finds that his occupation is gone for a season. Away they are to field and fen, to loch and river, up the steep crags where heath and furze contrast their colours so bewitchingly, and the weary eye rests on the short crisp grass, studded with flowers. Away they are to where the bloom still lies on the frauchen and the mists roll down the hill side into the dark pool below, and where the indescribable perfume of God's free air creates a new sense in the weary soul. Or down by the great sea, where the swell rolls in upon the grey-stoned beach, and a curve of foaming waters rises as the river breasts the sea. Away to where the nets, hung with silver fish, glisten in the moonlight, and the quaint old psalm, such as the Covenanters sung, floats like a cloud along the waters to the watchers at home.

And just at the proper moment appears what too few can be tempted to read, the report of the Commissioners who superintend our Irish Fisheries. An unpretending book it is. It consists of six-and-twenty folio pages, and may be had at Thom's for threepence halfpenny. In some respects it is an encouraging, in others a melancholy, document. Most interesting, indeed, it should be to all who regard the material progress of this country, and who know the vast amount of wealth which Providence has placed around our shores and up our rivers. Fishing stations, once famous in the commerce of the world, have utterly disappeared, or present but shadows of their former selves. Along the whole extent of the south coast of Ireland the Commissioners remark the most wonderful diminution in the extent of fishing establishments. One-third of the number of boats which formerly brought in food and wealth is not now employed. The older fishermen made money, and built houses, and set up their sons in trade or as shipowners. A younger generation prefers to till the land rather than plough the waters. Those who still pursue the fishing trade are singularly capricious and imprudent. The visit of the Channel Fleet to Berehaven was sufficient to divert the attention of the sailors from the fishing season then at its height. They earned good wages in conveying visiters to and from the ships, and, with the proverbial thoughtlessness of the seaman, they preferred a small sum ready in hand to the hopes of the year. It is not that the Irish fisheries are unremunerative. Private individuals, among whom Mr. Cooper, of Macken Castle, and the Knight of Kerry, are conspicuous, are able to give employment to numbers, to cheapen food, and to organise a trade not only without loss, but with positive profit. Where companies have failed it was because of divided responsibility or improper management. In no case have the fish failed, unless in the instance of Killery Bay. That fishing station affords a curious illustration of our mutual dependence, one upon another. An oyster fishery was laid down under the direction of the Fishery Board, on the property of Mr. David Plunkett. After two years' trial, it failed for the oysters, and beds were overrun with mussels. The tenantry of the neighbouring district, it appears, were in the habit of using mussels, not only as food, but as manure. When they were dispossessed, the mussels rapidly increased, to such an extent as to render the oyster-beds positively worthless.

Still, the fisheries are beginning to revive. The salmon fisheries in general are greatly improved, and the improvement would be greater but for the drought of last summer. As one thing is set over against another, the wet seasons we have suffered from kept our rivers in a perpetual "spaight," and the fish can ascend the rivers readily, except where Nature herself has placed an obstacle. Even here the Fishery Commissioners are widely introducing an invention, attributed to a Scotchman, yet, strange to say, unused in Scotland. Where the perpendicular face of a rock or weir opposes the free passage of fish, the Commissioners build stairs or ladders, up which, from instinct, the fish are impelled to move.

Some idea of the traffic in fish, and its importance, may be conceived from one fact. Two railway companies, the Great Southern and Western, and the Midland Great Western, conveyed to Dublin, last year, over 1,764 tons weight of fish, or four tons daily. Think of the numbers of fish required to weigh a ton; think of the price of fish, when salmon has been 2s. the pound; and from these data estimate the prolific character and the value of our Irish fisheries.

The following are extracts from a voluminous *resume* of "The Session" by the *Times*:—

Parliament was summoned for the despatch of business ten days before the usual time, and it soon transpired that the Session was hurried on that a French Commercial Treaty might be sanctioned contemporaneously with the provisions of the Budget. The origin of the negociation was curious, for the French Government in assuming the initiative had applied, not to the Foreign Minister or to the President of the Board of Trade, but to a non-official politician and economist. Mr. Cobden having approved the project in his private capacity, proceeded to Paris with the sanction of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone, and naturally found little difficulty in concluding an arrangement which the Emperor himself, with two or three confidential advisers, had originally proposed. The bitterest enemy of England cannot accuse the amateur diplomatist of obstinacy, of acuteness, or of patriotic selfishness. It is evident that Mr. Cobden considered himself the apostle of Free Trade rather than the special representative of English interests. If he could have opened all the barriers on both sides of the Channel, he would have conferred a blessing on England and France, by insuring the unrestricted freedom of their mutual intercourse. As he, unfortunately, had only the keys of the English doors, he threw them wide, without remembering that he might have stipulated for reciprocal concessions on the part of France. When he was asked to renounce the right of placing an export duty on coal, he never even thought of demanding that French export duties and prohibitions on raw materials should be reduced or repealed. The Imperial Government has since proposed in vain to the Legislative body concessions which it might have granted by its own prerogative to Mr. Cobden, if he had been capable of any preference for the interests which he was nominally employed to defend. The substitution of protection for prohibition with respect to English manufactures imported into France was, in the first instance, secure, because it was a main object with the Emperor to obtain an additional revenue from his Customs. The vast alterations of the English tariff, with the dangerous sacrifice of revenue which they involved, might have been made a lever for removing many of the obstacles which still continue to hamper the trade with France. Even if the triumphant prophecies of Manchester are fulfilled by a large additional exportation of cotton prints, Mr. Cobden will still be liable to the remark that, as an agent, he neither obtained nor attempted to obtain any adequate advantage for his employer.

A short accidental delay in the production of the Budget enhanced the general feeling of curiosity, and Mr. Gladstone's short-lived success was largely due to the liberality with which he catered for the prevailing excitement. He had commenced with a trifling and unavoidable deficit; the French Treaty had diminished the revenue by two millions more; and now it was announced to the astonished House of Commons that the Paper Duty was also to be thrown into the gulf. The balance was to be readjusted by the imposition of some minor taxes on commercial operations, and chiefly by an addition of threepence in the pound to the augmented rate of income-tax. As even this rude and sweeping process was insufficient for the purpose, Mr. Gladstone again anticipated fiscal credits, and, by declining to redeem million of Exchequer bonds, he made a permanent addition to the National Debt. If the scheme had been laid before the House in a tabular form, or if it had been announced by some dry man of business, the wanton shifting of taxation from wine and from paper to income would have been unhesitatingly rejected; but Mr. Gladstone's financial exposition was a masterpiece of eloquence, and the whole of his vast scheme seemed to be inseparably connected with the French Treaty, which was at the time popular in many parts of the country. In support of his comprehensive project, the Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to the traditions of free trade with economical truisms which he seemed to be thinking out for himself, and paradoxes put forward as if they had been admitted scientific axioms. Alternately enthusiastic for every several portion of his scheme, he expatiated on the excellence of claret, and described the future adaptation of paper to the construction of all useful fabrics, from books to waterpipes. Even the tenpenny income-tax was rendered less unpalatable by a judicious hint that it might have been a shilling, and the House was skilfully reminded of an old standing expectation, that in consequence of the dropping of the Long Annuities, a reduction of indirect taxation must take place in 1860. It was not till the immediate effect of the speech had evaporated, that its admirers recollected how often Mr. Gladstone had insisted that the income-tax itself should be abolishd in the current year. When he boasted a fortnight later that he was relieving the poor at the expense of the rich, his influence over the feelings and reason of the House began perceptibly to diminish. He obtained, however, an intermediate triumph, when Mr. Disraeli imprudently raised a dispute of form on the respective precedence of the Budget and the Treaty. A more prudent opponent would have abstained from challenging Mr. Gladstone to a contest in which he was certain to be found invulnerable. Mr. Disraeli, with all his industry and ability, has never attained to accurate knowledge, and he ought to have foreseen that the Minister would be familiar with every precedent which could be derived from Mr. Pitt's proceedings or from Parliamentary practice. With a perfect mastery of details, with an unlimited command of argument and sarcasm, Mr. Gladstone willingly accepted an issue which was really immaterial, as if it had been decisive of the question. The hero of the day was unmistakably victorious before the face of both armies in the first single combat of the Session. The defeated combatant had at a later period many opportunities of seeking a less brilliant but equally effective revenge. The Budget rapidly lost its popularity, it was known that the Cabinet was divided in opinion, and the Treaty itself was suddenly rendered distasteful by the exposure of French trickery in preparation for the seizure of Savoy and Nice. Mr. Gladstone had pointed to the new commercial arrangement, as the cement of peace and alliance, at the very moment when the French Government was preparing to violate its solemn pledges, and to recommence, in defiance of European opinion, the construction of the old Napoleonic Empire. It appeared that the border provinces had been bargained away, before France had even devised a cause of quarrel with Austria, as an equivalent for the transfer of Lombardy and Venetia to Piedmont. Although the terms of the contract had not been carried out, France, which had boasted of fighting "for an idea," insisted on the cession of the frontier districts, because Central Italy had joined Piedmont, or because the Northern slopes of the Alps formed a natural boundary, or for the purpose of vindicating the national dignity against the framers of the Treaty of Vienna. The political disturbance bore but slightly on the merits of Mr. Cobden's negotiation, but Englishmen, like other nations, are as commonly influenced by sentiment as guided by calculation. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Kinglake cultivated the just indignation of Parliament; Mr. Bright by his cynical contempt of the honour and freedom of nations enabled Lord John Manners for once to defeat him with unequal arms; and, finally, Lord John Russell himself announced, in the midst of universal assent, that the separate French connection was virtually dissolved, and that England would henceforth seek confidence and security in the renewal of old Continental alliances.

The Naval and Military Estimates, brought forward without unnecessary delay, were unanimously approved, notwithstanding their extraordinary amount. In providing liberally for defence by sea and land, the House of Commons carried the wishes of the country into effect with the same accurate appreciation of public opinion which had been displayed in the cold reception of the Reform Bill. The most unsatisfactory impression produced by the Estimates arose from the knowledge that they were not complete or final. It was evident that the cost of the Chinese expedition would largely exceed the sum which had been provided for the purpose, and the contemplation of a vast and elastic outlay naturally led to a reconsideration of the sufficiency of a revenue which Mr. Gladstone had so wantonly mutilated. The unusual step of a division on the third reading of the Paper Duty Bill would have resulted in the defeat of the Government, if Mr. Disraeli had not unseasonably turned a serious discussion on finance into a party struggle. A prudent Chancellor of the Exchequer would have considered the narrow majority of nine as a sufficient reason for withdrawal of the measure, but Mr. Gladstone was more anxious to carry out completely his commercial policy than to secure a margin of receipts over payments. When the House of Lords, some weeks later, undertook the duty which the Commons had neglected, the responsibility for the innovation mainly rested with the Government, or rather with the Minister of Finance. The conventional rules of the Constitution are only kept in force through their habitual conformity with public convenience. If one department of the State becomes inefficient, it is superseded by another, and formal irregularities are readily condoned when they are necessary for the correction of administrative blunders. It was universally admitted that the paper duty ought to be retained, and the action of the House of Lords had become identified with a necessary measure of precaution. Lord Palmerston, with admirable prudence, rendered any hasty outbreak impracticable, by referring the subject to a select committee, under the judicious presidency of Mr. Walpole. Before the report could be produced the Government had practically accepted the paper duty as an indispensable part of the resources of the year. The committee performed the duty for which they had been appointed, by collecting a voluminous mass of precedents, and by abstaining from all definite expression of opinion. The Prime Minister put an end to the threatened collision by introducing some colourless resolutions in a speech of extraordinary tact and discretion. Mr. Gladstone protested with indecorous intemperance against the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Cabinet; while his more judicious colleague and leader, contented with the practical submission of his subordinate, listened with complacency to the undignified utterance of his angry disappointment.

Other disappointments have occurred in special branches of legislation. The New Zealanders probably feel an interest in the reform of their own constitution, and there may possibly be a few individuals who concern themselves with the annual bill for the reform of the Corporation of London. The House of Commons had little attention to spare for the Home or Colonial Office while Mr. Gladstone still retained possession of the stage with the perpetual novelty of systematic paradox. After resenting the retention of the paper duty he came forward, without the smallest embarrassment, to ask the House for an additional tax, and for a new loan, in the form of an appropriation of Exchequer balances, to be applied to services which he must have foreseen as unavoidable when he brought forward his Budget in February.

An ordinary Finance Minister would probably have made a similar provision for the cost of the Chinese war, congratulating himself on the abundance of ready money at the moment when it was wanted, and only doubting whether the taxbearing properties of alcohol were absolutely inexhaustible. It was not in Mr. Gladstone's nature to put an additional duty on spirits without transforming a questionable makeshift into a great moral and financial discovery. In February, when he was reducing the taxes on numerous commodities, including brandy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had boasted of his generous transference of burdens from the consumption of the poor to the income of the rich. In July he was almost equally enthusiastic in favour of an increase both in the Excise and in the Customs, though the sympathies of the House of Commons no longer responded to the capricious touch of the versatile performer. The money was necessarily voted without opposition, but the new demand was fatal to any remnant of confidence which might have been reposed in the framer of the original Budget. At a still later period it became necessary to take a vote of credit for an additional million, and it was at the same time announced that the discharge of the instalment of Exchequer Bonds was definitively abandoned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had still a duty to perform in providing for the cost of the fortifications, which the Government had resolved to propose, on the authority of the Defence Commission. His contribution to the great national object, which his colleagues could not be persuaded to abandon, consisted in a stipulation that the necessary sum should be voted by driblets, and that it should be raised in a costly and burdensome form. When Lord Palmerston brought the question before the House of Commons, the Minister who was more immediately responsible, ostentatiously absented himself from the House. On this occasion, as in the instance of Mr. Gladstone's escapade on the Privilege Resolutions, his cool and experienced chief seems to have considered practical conformity a sufficient excuse for an empty display of mutinous discontent.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Night.

A petition has been presented against the return of Mr. Francis Macdonogh, member for Sligo, which has been to-day issued with the votes. You will see, from the following copy, that Mr. John Reilly, water-bailiff, has forgotten to apply for the seal:—

"The humble petition of the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed

"SHEWETH,—That your petitioners were at the last election of members to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Sligo registered electors of the said borough, and had a right to vote and did vote at the said election.

"That the nomination of candidates for said election took place on Monday, the sixth day of August instant, when John Patrick Somers, Edward King Tenisson, Francis Macdonogh, and John Reilly, Esqrs., were respectively put in nomination as fit and proper persons to represent said Borough.

"That the show of hands at said nomination was declared to be in favour of said Edward King Tenisson, whereupon a poll was demanded on behalf of said Francis Macdonagh, and was fixed for Wednesday, the eighth day of August instant.

"That a poll did take place on said eighth day of August, and the result thereof was declared on the following day by the Mayor of Sligo, as returning-officer of said borough, as follows:—For said Francis Macdonogh, one hundred and fifty-seven votes; for said John Reilly five votes; and for said John Patrick Somers two votes; the entire constituency of said borough on the present register being three hundred and thirty-six names. That said Francis Macdonogh was declared duly elected to serve in this present Parliament for said borough.

"That your petitioners charge that the said election was a void election, and that the said Francis Macdonagh was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned; for your petitioners say that the said Francis Macdonogh was, directly or indirectly, by himself or by some other person on his behalf, guilty of bribery at the said election.

"Your petitioners humbly pray, therefore, your honourable House to take the premises into consideration, and declare the election and return of said Francis Macdonogh to be wholly null and void, and that the said Francis Macdonogh was not duly elected; and that your honourable House will grant such further and other relief as to your honourable House shall seem meet.

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

"PATRICK MACNIFFE.
"FRANCIS DONLEVY."

The petition of George O'Malley Irwin, barrister at law, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, praying inquiry into matters connected with the management of the Royal Atlantic Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), presented to the House of Commons by Sir Francis Baring, is a curious document. In it the petitioner alleges that he was the original and real projector of the Royal Atlantic Mailpacket Company; that he is anxious to secure the subsidy to the company, and with this view seeks to free it from its present managers; that the persons who assumed the management of that company had committed themselves by criminal acts; and that a case existed which called for the interference of the Attorney-General; that both the Government and the public have been, and are still, further deceived and defrauded, unless there be a still further inquiry into the previous frauds committed in reference to such company; that petitioner observes with great grief and alarm that the same officials and managers are in many instances retained in the service of the company; that several of these officials and managers are fully cognisant of, and participators in, the various frauds which have thwarted and brought disgrace on this great national enterprise. He prays a direct inquiry into the previous management of the company, with a view to ascertain the nature and extent of the frauds committed, and the names and position of the several parties which were connected with and implicated therein, and says he is prepared to substantiate, by letters and documents, such fraudulent proceedings at the bar of the House, or in any other form of inquiry the Commons may direct. I may add that the Committee on Public Petitions looked on the document as not sufficiently important to justify them in expending the public monies in printing it. With the close of the session are revived some of the endless rumours which were flitting about during the intense excitement of the height of the Parliamentary season. Lord Palmerston's straightforward and thoroughly English speeches on the Fortification Question, and, since then, on the aspect of Foreign Affairs, are excessively annoying to his Manchester colleagues, and opportunity will, if report speak true, be taken, of during the recess, to reconstruct the Cabinet. While these rumours, heard from various quarters, indicate a reconstruction of the Ministry from a Conservative point of view, the influence of Mr. Milner Gibson at the Board of Trade appears as powerful as ever. The announcement that Mr. William Shaw Lindsay has been authorised to proceed to Washington to place before the American Cabinet and the Senate the views of her Majesty's Government, with reference to the existing Navigations Laws of the States, and their effects upon maritime commerce, and to enter upon negociations for the opening of the American coasting trade to British shipping, for arriving at a mutual understanding respecting belligerent rights at sea, and for a more satisfactory adjustment of the law of each country in reference to collisions, is regarded here as another compliment to that Peace-at-any-price party which, in the recent discussions on fortifications, put forward Mr. Lindsay as the representative of their views, and which, though too miserable to produce any effect on the question in Parliament, contrives to work itself into importance in the administration of the executive. At any rate, the Manchester party are beginning to acknowledge a change of views with respect to the Volunteer movement, and to anticipate from its steady progress that the necessity for a large military force will be done away with; they look to its effect in the reduction of the estimates.

The state of the weather continues to alarm all interested in the national welfare. Mr. Spooner will to-morrow present a petition, very numerously signed by the clergy, praying for an address of the House of Commons, that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to issue a proclamation for a day of national humiliation and prayer to Almighty God for such weather as may enable the harvest to be secured, and move that the said petition be printed with the votes. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, preached an eloquent sermon yesterday, in connection with the subject, especially reminding his congregation of the calamities which visited Ireland in the year of famine, and drew a feeling picture of the effects which the long-continued rains must have on the harvest prospects of that country.

The Government, or Sir William Somerville, the introducer of the bill, have shown the anxiety they feel about the passing of the Weeds Destruction (Ireland) Bill, by fixing the second reading of it for the 1st of September—a day corresponding in Parliamentary legislation to the Greek Kalends.

The Commons threw out the amendments introduced by the Lords into the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, and on the measure being sent back to the Peers, the Government succeeded, by a majority of one, in carrying the recommendations of the Commons. Some of these amendments were supported by the entire of the Irish members of the House of Lords, including the Duke of Leinster and the Marquis of Sligo, who are supposed to understand the popular feelings at home, and the few lords connected with Ireland at present in the House urged the Government on Saturday to yield these trifling points, but in vain. The opponents of the Government were the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Desart, the Earl of Leitrim, Lord Denman, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Redesdale. No Irish peer was present on the Government side, unless his recently-purchased Galway property entitle our Scotch Lord Chancellor to be considered one. As Mr. Edwin James objects to the neuter gender in *tria juncta in uno*, I shall not apply the phrase to the noble lord on the woolsack.

THE JULLIEN FESTIVAL.

The concerts for the benefit of Jullien's widow were continued yesterday in the forenoon, and also in the evening. At the morning concert the attendance was not very numerous, nor was it in the evening so large as on the preceding night. The Round-room, however, was well filled, particularly the portion set apart as a promenade. A sympathetic public are far from being forgetful of the memory of Jullien, the great *maestro* who, during a brilliant, but too brief career, did so much towards the culture of music as a science. His widow had especial claims on the musical public of Dublin, who ever appreciated Jullien's labours as they admired his genius. The three concerts which have taken place show how the appeal of Madame Jullien has been responded to. Jullien's own band, unrivalled as musicians, was sufficient to ensure success; but added to this was the fact of their being conducted by a distinguished Russian nobleman, whose general physique, independently of his musical acquirements, might be said to have imparted an *eclat* to the entertainment. The evening concert commenced with an overture to *Masaniello*, and comprised a variety of polkas and quadrilles, with Jullien's "Last Valse." Miss Poole sang several pretty songs with sweetness and expression. M. Lavigne's performance on the oboe was listened to in profound silence, and at its conclusion there was a unanimous *encore*, which was complied with. M. Swensden's solo upon the flute was a marvellous performance, from the extraordinary and difficult variations which were introduced. A spirit-stirring galop, "the Garibaldi," brought the concert to a termination; after which the Campbell Minstrels sung a variety of their popular melodies.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 26.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Macdonald, drove round by the Bridge of Dee, and then walked round by the Falls of Garr-a-valt back to the Castle through the Balloc Buie.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency will visit the Royal Horticultural Society's grand exhibition at Salthill to-morrow; and will honour the society by his presence at their banquet in the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres returned at the close of the past week from a Continental tour, and have joined the Countess de Neuilly (the ex-Queen of the French) and the Duke de Nemours and family at Tunbridge Wells.

The Marquis of Sligo passed through Tuam on Thursday last, *en route* to Kilmaine Rectory, on a visit to the Rev. G. R. Gildea.

The Earl of Malmesbury has joined the Countess at Heron Court, near Christchurch, Hants, from visiting the Earl of Lonsdale, at Lowther Castle.

The Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon received a select party at dinner, on Friday, at their mansion in Carlton Gardens.

Viscountess Palmerston left London on Friday, for Brocket Hall, Herts, where the noble Premier joined her ladyship on Saturday evening, after the Cabinet Council. A select circle are staying at Brocket. Viscount Palmerston will return to London this forenoon.

Viscountess Jocelyn left London on Friday, for Ireland, to pay a visit to the Countess of Roden, at Tolly more Park, county Down.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has joined the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, from visiting the Earl and Countess Stanhope, at Chevening Park, near Sevenoaks.

The Hon. Stephen Spring Rice and family have left Dublin for Limerick.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., who reached Drayton Manor, near Tamworth, on Saturday, from York races, is on his way to join Lady Emily Peel, at his villa on the Lake of Geneva.

Sir Cusack P. Roney has left Ireland *en route* for London.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left London on Monday, for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., the Bishop of Derry entertained at dinner the Governor and Deputation of the Honourable Irish Society, who are on a visit to Derry, for the purpose of viewing their estates and property in the city and neighbourhood.

John Shuldham, Esq., D.L., Captain Alexander Shuldham, and Captain Robert Shuldham, have arrived at Molga House, Ballymahon.

Mr. Justice Willes, of the English bench, accompanied by Lady Willes, has arrived on a visit to his relatives in Cork.

Mr. and Lady Matilda Montgomery, the Misses Montgomery, and the Rev. Mr. Freke have arrived at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin.

Oliver D. J. Grace, Esq., of Mantua House, Elphin, has arrived at the Hibernian Hotel, from the George Hotel, Bangor.

Doctor Ringland has returned to Harcourt-street, from London.

The Church.

RETIREMENT OF THE BISHOP OF CEYLON.—The *Ceylon Observer* states confidently that Bishop Chapman has applied to the Secretary of State for permission to retire on pension.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross has presented the Rev. Thomas Olden to the vicarage of Tullylease, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Greene, LL.D.

On the incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Vere-street, becoming vacant, a few weeks ago, by the death of the Rev. Edward Scobell, the Right Hon. W. F. Cooper, M.P., the First Commissioner of Works, to whose department the appointment belongs, nominated the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. A protest against the appointment was raised by a considerable body of the clergy, on the ground that Mr. Maurice had taught unsound doctrines, and an appeal was made to the Bishop of London to refuse him institution. His lordship declined to adopt this course, and Mr. Maurice is now in full possession of his benefice. Within the course of a few days an address will be presented to him, signed by clerical and lay members of the Church of England, expressing their gratification at his appointment, as they consider him not only as one of the most learned theologians of the day, but more particularly as a wise and benevolent cooperator with the working classes of the community. The address is signed by gentlemen holding various doctrinal views, amongst them being the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Bishops of St. David's and Labuan, the Deans of Westminster, Canterbury, Ely, Hereford, and Chichester, Canon Stanley, Mr. Alfred Tennyson (the poet laureate), Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Bart.; Lord Lyttelton, the Earl of Airlie, &c.

The Rev. F. A. Vincent, of Trinity, Dublin, master of Batley Grammar School, has been appointed to the incumbency of St. Chadd's, Stafford.

Thanks.

Wm. Ledger Erson, to Alexander Norman, Esq. Q.C., for one pound for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

The Army.

Twenty officers and 440 men of all ranks of the Fermanagh Militia, under the command of Major Archdall, arrived at the Railway Terminus, Amiens-street, at 10 a.m. yesterday, and proceeded by special train, at 10-55 a.m., *en route* to Enniskillen; and 40 non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Light Dragoons, from the Curragh Camp, arrived at the same place at 11-40 a.m., and proceeded by the 1 o'clock train to Dundalk.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on discontinuing the ugly and cumbersome shako now worn in the army, and substituting in place of it a headdress of a much lighter and somewhat more ornamental character, not unlike the large peaked forage caps worn by several of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, though the crown will be somewhat higher. The materials will be felt and leather, but the weight of this cap will be much less than that of the present unwieldy shako.

A vacancy has occurred in the office of Captain of Invalids of the Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea, by the death, on Saturday last, at an advanced age, of Captain John Ford, late of the 79th Highlanders. The deceased officer served during the Peninsular campaign from 1809 to 1814, and was present at the siege of Flushing, the defence of Cadiz, and the battles of Fuentes de Onor, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, besides other actions of less importance. He also served as an assistant-engineer during four of the campaigns, and had received the war medal with four clasps, for his services.

The Navy.

The novices now on board the Britannia cadet training ship at Portsmouth are to be removed from that ship to some other vessel, and the Britannia will be henceforth kept for the exclusive training of the cadets, whose number on board will be increased. An order of this kind has been urgently required for some time, as the two systems were constantly clashing, and can never be both successfully carried out in the same ship.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. W. J. Stevenson, to the Espoir; and G. Brewer, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Lucifer.

THE MACMAHON SWORD.

The following "great fact" was extensively notified through town yesterday evening:—"The MacMahon sword will be on view on this (Tuesday) evening, and to-morrow, at the establishment of Mr. P. O'Byrne, bookseller, 23, Wellington-quay. It will be placed in the window, so as to afford the citizens generally an opportunity of inspecting it."

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.

The following has been addressed to the editor of the *Globe*:—

Sir,—From the recent failures in submarine telegraphy I am induced to call your attention to the following facts.

These failures result from insulating and submerging by the old system, which consists of coating the wire with gutta percha that is impregnated with moisture during the process of cleansing, and forcing it through a die while in a soft state, causing air bubbles and other imperfections, and also in passing each coat through cold water for the purpose of setting it, causing imperfect adhesion of the coatings. To partially remedy this defect tar and rosin have been employed. The cable is then protected by yarns of tarred hemp and iron wire, twisted spirally round, which have proved to be extensible and perishable, when laid on muddy bottoms, as in the case of the Atlantic and Red Sea cables.

In submerging cables great damage is done by the use of heavy pullies, from their not being sufficiently sensitive to the rising, falling, or yawing of a ship's stern, and before overcoming their inertia the cable receives violent jerks, which, notwithstanding the iron wire and hemp, cause the insulating core to elongate and flatten, bringing the conductor nearer the surface. This is one of the principal causes of submerged cables becoming so soon unserviceable.

To remedy these defects thin rolled sheets of gutta percha, as free from impurities as possible, well dried and rendered plastic by heat, are put on the conductor in a series of coats under a pressure of six or seven tons to the inch, which consolidates the insulator, and thoroughly closes up all the pores, preventing the possibility of air bubbles. A current of cold air is employed to set the core in lieu of cold water.

Gutta percha, being a partial absorbent is rendered impervious by a coating of collodion (which is as impervious as glass) and gum, and as an outer covering, and to prevent kinks and tensile strain, longitudinal strands of hemp, saturated with a waterproof compound, are embedded in, and firmly held together by, the insulating material, which being cold vulcanised is not liable to injury by abrasion or tropical heats. This cable may be laid on a muddy bottom, or suspended between rocks without injury, from its light specific gravity.

In submerging cables, a long trough filled with balls and water is employed, through which the cable passes. By a slight pressure on the balls an increase of friction is obtained which regulates the exit of the cable without any injury to its electrical condition.

In conclusion I may add that if the present system of constructing and laying telegraphic cables is continued, we may give up all hopes of submarine telegraphy.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. MACINTOSH.
August, 1860.

LATEST [...]

BY MAGNETIC [...]

KINGDOM [...]

NAPLES (VIA) MARSEILLE[...] Baron Brenier demanded of [...] the satisfaction due to him, [...] committed on his person. [...] that the best means of doing [...] showing him courtesy, would [...] to the liquidation of the indem[...] jects who had suffered throug[...] lermo by the Neapolitans, and [...] sador to Paris with the mission [...] affront offered to France in hi[...] that effect are still being carr[...] known whether Baron Brenier [...]

Several Sardinian Bersaglie[...] wounded, in the conflict wit[...] men. The Marquis de Villa[...] Neapolitans were the aggres[...] mediate satisfaction. No r[...] by the Neapolitan Govern[...] Naples may be considered i[...] people to rise in revolt [...] A revolutionary movement [...] nounced as being immine[...] at Potenza has furnished arm[...] the province of Basilicata. T[...] officially announced to the d[...] tion of the two battalions of th[...] gio and the surrender at discr[...] minister is said to have add[...] "As regards the proportion [...] formerly three against one, b[...] three."

AUSTR[...]

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—The p[...] of the twenty-one members [...] Reichsrath is said to originate [...] to be a kind of compromise [...] Government and the wishes [...] order to arrive at an in[...] Hartig proposes to confine t[...] within the limit indicated [...] decreeing the creation of th[...] Empire, and recognising the p[...] of the provinces. According [...] programme, the Reichsrath [...] sent powers for the regu[...] affairs of the Empire, an[...] successively be more c[...] vince would settle its l[...] of provincial Diets. The privi[...] comprehend the right of makin[...] a deliberative vote on all qu[...] ministration concerning the [...] Empire; the provincial Diet[...] of petition, and the liberty [...] against the Ministry before th[...] Emperor find those compl[...] the ministers would be brought [...] to be chosen by the provincial [...] Emperor would exercise the r[...] cisions emanating from the [...] event of their being consider[...] fare of the empire, but the ex[...] always be explained and justifi[...] patent. In order to complete th[...] vinces, the programme of the m[...] proposed the establishment of [...] institutions.

TRIESTE, TUESDAY.—In case [...] a disembarkation on the Austria[...] Ferdinand Maximilian, as Com[...] Austrian navy, would assume th[...] command of the naval forces [...] attack.

OPENING OF THE COUN[...]

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Co[...] quality of President, opened t[...] General Council of the Departm[...] speech, of which the followin[...] Count commenced by observin[...] examine the probability of p[...] Europe, and said the Emperor's [...] has not been changed. Witho[...] war, the Emperor has, however [...] ance of more fighting for the s[...] defeats of the First Empire. B[...] the present Empire two extra[...] pending—namely, the question [...] Italy—neither of which could l[...] diplomacy. Although the wa[...] questions could not be avoi[...] out with promptitude, and t[...] in realising the object f[...] undertaken. The destructio[...] vented Russia from taking p[...] nople, and the Eastern quest[...] charge of united Europe. As r[...] the Italian States were delivere[...] nation, and the principal objec[...] obtained, although the Italians [...] dependence which they acquired [...] warthe principle of non-interventi[...] of international policy, exercised [...] over the further development of [...] the only questions which occ[...] Europe at the present momen[...] entertained in Germany respecti[...] and the fears of an invasion [...] not merit serious discussion. [...] a strategetic frontier. Franc[...] when Germany is divided, w[...] project of Germany united [...] she might obtain. Concernin[...] England and France, neither [...] desire to enter upon such [...] as a war between them would b[...] is peaceful. Their virtuous Q[...] men in power desire to maintain [...] between the two nations, in v[...] results obtained by France, a[...] they throw around the Fr[...] natural that uneasiness and [...] arisen in Europe. France, how[...] complications in Italy, neither c[...] to follow the fatal policy which [...] Italians, nor is she responsible [...] Austria concluded with the I[...] used every possible effort to pr[...] Emperor kept silence before th[...] in reference to his promises t[...] Austria upon Italy, it was with[...] the Italians in ignorance of [...] which, had they been aware [...] increased excitement amongst th[...] with which the Emperor has [...] disadvantageous to himself alon[...] in reference to the cession of Sa[...] The Italians, after the conclusio[...] tracts, having acted in violatio[...] other side of the Alps, Franc[...] the Alpine frontiers, seeing [...] kingdom had been constituted. [...] cealed her intentions either fro[...] land. She has deceived nobo[...] certainly replaced France in [...] without shaking the confidence [...] whole, his policy was pure a[...] made war in Italy, it was c[...] Powers were willing to en[...] sponsibility. As soon as it w[...] a definite result he concluded th[...] world. Since 1815 France has [...] rule imposed upon her by th[...] Another spirit now reigns, and [...] 1815 has been subverted[...] This system was the result [...] tion, which, by two great [...] destroyed the European equ[...] it has been the great interest of [...] reconciliation should be effecte[...] Powers, and that France should [...] resume the position which [...] Council of the Powers. She n[...] is threatened. Her work is ach[...] of the new Empire is accomplish[...] of France in Europe is at an en[...] happiness to be conscientiously [...] of peace and prosperity is now [...]

HOUSE OF LORDS—[...]

The House of Lords met th[...] for the purpose of prorogation. [...]

THE PROROGA[...]

The Commissioners were th[...] Duke of Somerset, Lord Sta[...] Monteagle, and Lord Sidney. [...] The Bishop of GLOUCESTER [...] sat, and formed, besides the C[...] House, no other peers being pr[...] About a dozen ladies occupied [...] bench.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four, a.m.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

NAPLES (VIA) MARSEILLES, AUG. 25.—Two days ago Baron Brenier demanded of the Neapolitan Government the satisfaction due to him, on account of the assault committed on his person. Baron Brenier pointed out that the best means of doing an act of justice, and of showing him courtesy, would be to proceed immediately to the liquidation of the indemnity due to the French subjects who had suffered through the bombardment of Palermo by the Neapolitans, and to appoint a special ambassador to Paris with the mission of making apology for the affront offered to France in his person. Negociations to that effect are still being carried on, and it is not yet known whether Baron Brenier will remain here.

Several Sardinian Bersaglieri were killed, and others wounded, in the conflict with the Neapolitan Guardsmen. The Marquis de Villamarina declared that the Neapolitans were the aggressors, and demanded immediate satisfaction. No reply has yet been given by the Neapolitan Government. Disturbances at Naples may be considered imminent. Appeals to the people to rise in revolt are publicly circulated. A revolutionary movement in Salerno is also announced as being imminent. The pro-Dictator at Potenza has furnished arms to 10,000 inhabitants of the province of Basilicata. The Minister, Martino, has officially announced to the diplomatic corps the defection of the two battalions of the Neapolitan army at Reggio and the surrender at discretion of the fort. The Minister is said to have added to his communication—"As regards the proportion of our forces, we were formerly three against one, but now we are one against three."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—The programme of the minority of the twenty-one members of the committee of the Reichsrath is said to originate without Count Hartig, and to be a kind of compromise between the views of the Government and the wishes of the Hungarians. In order to arrive at an immediate solution Count Hartig proposes to confine the constitutional reforms within the limit indicated by the Imperial patent, decreeing the creation of the enlarged Council of the Empire, and recognising the principle of the autonomy of the provinces. According to the above-mentioned programme, the Reichsrath would preserve its present powers for the regulation of the general affairs of the Empire, and its privileges would successively be more extended. Every province would settle its local affairs by means of provincial Diets. The privileges of the latter would comprehend the right of making laws, and of exercising a deliberative vote on all questions of provincial administration concerning the German affairs of the Empire; the provincial Diets would have the right of petition, and the liberty of bringing complaints against the Ministry before the Emperor. Should the Emperor find those complaints to be justifiable the ministers would be brought to trial before a tribunal, to be chosen by the provincial sects themselves. The Emperor would exercise the right of veto upon all decisions emanating from the provincial Diets, in the event of their being considered prejudicial to the welfare of the empire, but the exercise of the veto would always be explained and justified by a special Imperial patent. In order to complete the autonomy of the provinces, the programme of the minority of the committee proposed the establishment of independent municipal institutions.

TRIESTE, TUESDAY.—In case Garibaldi should attempt a disembarkation on the Austrian littoral, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximillian, as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian navy, would assume the personal and direct command of the naval forces destined to repel the attack.

OPENING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LOIRE

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Count de Persigny, in his quality of President, opened to-day the sitting of the General Council of the Department of the Loire, with a speech, of which the following is a summary:—The Count commenced by observing that he was about to examine the probability of peace being maintained in Europe, and said the Emperor's programme of Bordeaux had not been changed. Without pretending to abolish war, the Emperor has, however, repudiated the inheritance of mere fighting for the sake of vengeance for the defeats of the First Empire. Before the inauguration of the present Empire two extraordinary questions were pending—namely, the question of the East and that of Italy—neither of which could be resolved by means of diplomacy. Although the wars resulting from those questions could not be avoided, they were carried out with promptitude, and the Emperor succeeded in realising the object for which they were undertaken. The destruction of Sebastopol prevented Russia from taking possession of Constantinople, and the Eastern question was confined to the charge of united Europe. As regards the war in Italy, the Italian States were delivered from Austrian domination, and the principal object of the war was thus obtained, although the Italians now jeopardise the independence which they acquired. In consequence of the war the principle of non-intervention, now a recognised rule of international policy, exercised a domineering influence over the further development of the question. These are the only questions which occupy the attention of Europe at the present moment. The apprehensions entertained in Germany respecting the Rhine frontiers, and the fears of an invasion current in England, do not merit serious discussion. The Rhine is no longer a strategetic frontier. France, being much stronger when Germany is divided, will never support the project of Germany united for any compensation she might obtain. Concerning the relations between England and France, neither of these two Powers desire to enter upon such a terrible struggle as a war between them would be. The English nation is peaceful. Their virtuous Queen and the eminent men in power desire to maintain a good understanding between the two nations, in view of so many great results obtained by France, and the lustre which they throw around the French nation. It is natural that uneasiness and distrust should have arisen in Europe. France, however, did not create the complications in Italy, neither did she counsel Austria to follow the fatal policy which led to the rising of the Italians, nor is she responsible for the treaties which Austria concluded with the Italian princes. France used every possible effort to prevent the conflict. If the Emperor kept silence before the outbreak of the war in reference to his promises to repulse the attack of Austria upon Italy, it was with the motive of leaving the Italians in ignorance of his powerful assistance, which, had they been aware of, would have spread increased excitement amongst them. Thus the silence with which the Emperor has been reproached was disadvantageous to himself alone. The same can be said in reference to the cession of Savoy and Nice to France. The Italians, after the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, having acted in violation of that treaty on the other side of the Alps, France could not renounce the Alpine frontiers, seeing that a great Italian kingdom had been constituted. France has never concealed her intentions either from Sardinia or from England. She has deceived nobody. The Emperor has certainly replaced France in her legitimate position without shaking the confidence of Europe. Taken as a whole, his policy was pure and honest. If he has made war in Italy, it was only because the other Powers were willing to engage their own responsibility. As soon as it was possible to arrive at a definite result he concluded the peace desired by the world. Since 1815 France has been forced to follow the rule imposed upon her by the treaties of Vienna. Another spirit now reigns, and the political system of 1815 has been subverted by Europe herself. This system was the result of a violent transition, which, by two great convulsions, entirely destroyed the European equilibrium. Since then it has been the great interest of Europe that a general reconciliation should be effected between the different Powers, and that France should, by common consent, re-assume the position which belonged to her in the Council of the Powers. She no longer threatens, nor is threatened. Her work is achieved, and the mission of the new Empire is accomplished. The military role of France in Europe is at an end. It affords me great happiness to be conscientiously able to say, that an era of peace and prosperity is now opening for Europe.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The House of Lords met shortly after two o'clock, for the purpose of prorogation.

THE PROROGATION.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Sidney.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER took the oath and his seat, and formed, besides the Commissioners, the whole House, no other peers being present.

About a dozen ladies occupied the second Opposition bench.

The Royal assent was given by commission to various bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's gracious Speech, and declared the Parliament prorogued until Tuesday, the 6th of November.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The House met at half past one.

About 50 or 60 members were present.

The Treasury Bench was occupied by Lord Palmerston, Sir C. Wood, the Attorney-General, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Villiers, and the Solicitor-General.

Of the chief Opposition members, Mr. Walpole, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Spooner were present.

Mr. V. SCULLY gave notice that early next session he should call attention to the best mode of strengthening the union between England and Ireland, and of assimilating the laws and treatment of the two countries, so that Ireland should no longer be considered as a province.

Sir G. BOWYER gave notice that next session he should bring in a bill for the purpose of declaring the law relative to superstitious uses.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Government would consider the propriety of not calling out the militia for the annual training till the harvest shall have been gathered in?

Lord PALMERSTON said that he trusted there would yet be a harvest and a good one. As to the militia, there were but 13 regiments to be assembled, and the time and place depended upon the arrangements of the Lords Lieutenant.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The Usher of the Black Rod here summoned the House to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the commission.

Almost every member followed the Speaker.

The House, after the ceremony, returned, when

The SPEAKER, according to custom, read the speech at the table.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Lord Palmerston, and other members, shook the right hon. gentleman by the hand, and the session of 1860 closed.

GAZETTE NEWS.

THE ARMY.—Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett to be Colonel 5th Dragoon Guards, vice Major-General the Earl of Cardigan; Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel 11th Light Dragoons, vice General Sir Henry Wyndham deceased. The undermentioned dates have been fixed for the examination of candidates for direct commissions in the army:—29th October, 1860, and 28th January, 1861.

MAIL NEWS.

GALWAY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Prince Albert sailed this afternoon for St John's and New York, having on board the American mails, latest telegrams, and 619 passengers, of whom 80 were cabin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is officially announced that Mr. Cobden's engagements at Paris will not be completed till October.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

STOCKTON RACES.

Town Plate—Fast Runner, 1st; Eadolon, 2nd; Surprise, 3rd. 15 ran.
Biennial Plate—Cramond, 1st; High Treason, 2nd; Vanquisher, 3rd.

LICHFIELD RACES.

Anson Plate—Libellous, 1st; Lady Kingston, 2nd Adelaide, 3rd. 5 ran.
Queen's Plate—Master Bagot, 1st; Defender, 2nd; Newcastle, 3rd, 3 ran.
Anglesea Plate—Archeress, 1st; Griffin, 2nd; Necklace, 3rd. 5 ran.
Gold Cup—Atlas, 1st; Catharine, 2nd; Munchausen, 3rd. 7 ran.
Aristocratic Cup—Greenwich Fair, 1st; Thornhill, 2nd. 4 ran.
Nursery Stakes—Flirtation, 1st; Astart, 2nd. 5 ran.

YARMOUTH RACES.

Suffolk Handicap—Pastime, 1st; Johnny, 2nd; Adulation, 3rd.
Nursery Stakes—Water Lily, 1st; Tomyrise, 2nd; Bobadil, 3rd. 6 ran.
Plate—Zaratan, 1st.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—5 to 2 on the field (offered); 9 to 2 against Sabreur (taken); 6 to 1 against Wizard (taken); 10 to 1 against Sweetsauce (wanted); 100 to 6 against High Treason (offered).

CAUTION TO CAR-DRIVERS.—Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday an accident of a serious nature was near occurring through negligence or precipitation. While a carman, driving a woman with an infant in her arms to the Great Southern and Western Railway station, was turning the corner of Parliament-street and Essex-bridge, the horse fell, and the woman and child were thrown out on the flags, but fortunately they sustained no serious injury. Great blame, however, is to be attached to the driver, who, at the time, had fully twenty minutes to reach his destination. In about half an hour afterwards, the horse under a cab, fell nearly in the same place. The shafts of the vehicle were broken, and the thoroughfare obstructed for a considerable time. Surely, carmen, who are entrusted not only with the care of property but of life, should be more careful, especially while the streets are in their present state.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man, named Nicholas Roach, 29 years of age, lying in Steven's Hospital. Patrick Manly, of No. 37, Francis-street, deposed that he kept an eating-house, and that the deceased was in the habit of frequenting it daily. He was there on Sunday last, about four o'clock; witness served him with a snack, and left him eating it; in a few minutes afterwards, witness was called in, and, on going back into the room, he saw deceased frothing from the mouth, and the servant-maid supporting him; witness tried to get medical assistance, and not having succeeded, had deceased conveyed to the hospital; when deceased went into witness's house he appeared to be in his usual good health, but he had the appearance of having taken some liquor. Thomas Talford, resident physician in the above hospital, deposed that when witness was brought into the hospital he was in a sinking state, his breathing being suspended; witness introduced the stomach pump, and also administered some remedies; deceased then rallied a little, but sank, and expired about half an hour after his admission to the hospital. A *post mortem* examination having been made, it was discovered that there was a slight effusion on the brain, with congestion of both lungs, and the ventricles of the heart were completely empty. Witness is of opinion that deceased died from congestion of the lungs, brought on by intemperance.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week, ending 27th day of August, 1860:—No. of depositors, 296; amount lodged, £14 5s. 2d.; new accounts opened, 35; number of withdrawals, 47; amounts withdrawn, £11 7s. 7d.; total number of depositors to this date, 1,659; total amounts lodged, £493 17s. 3d.

IRISH MISSION.—On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above-named mission, held in the Metropolitan Hall, the following clergymen were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thos. Scott in the chair; Revs. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Geo. Silly, John White, John Hall, D. Harding, Mr. Figgis, W. L. Giles, Mr. Waters, Newtownards; Mr. Witnea, of Lynn, Yorkshire, England; Mr. Edgar, and J. Moran. The proceedings were commenced by the rev. chairman reading two communications he had received from parties desiring to be remembered in the prayers about to be offered up during the evening. One was from a family about to emigrate to New Zealand, and the other from an aged widow, who sent as her offering two dozen and a half of stamps towards the subscription to defray the expenses of the religious services. The rev. chairman afterwards read a letter from a gentleman in England, who requested the prayers of the meeting on behalf of the ex-Roman Padre Gavazzi, who is now at Faro in Calabria, exposed to considerable danger. It stated that he intended to return to Sicily as soon as possible, and to renew there his labours in preaching the everlasting Gospel of Christ Jesus to the Sicilians. He afterwards read a Scripture lesson from the 28th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, beginning at the 23rd verse, in which is described how the Apostle Paul, on his arrival at Rome, preached to the people at his lodgings, in the city, &c. He next engaged in prayer for the restoration of primitive Christianity again at Rome, and that Christ may reign triumphant in the hearts of the Italian people throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula. He besought that that primitive faith which had been proclaimed by the Apostles at Jerusalem, and had flowed down to us till now, that had made the moral wilderness of the world to "blossom as the rose," and the desert to become as "the fruitful field," and that spread the blessings of peace, and of joy and of love far and wide, might again become preached in that city once so glorious, and where the Apostles of the circumcision and of the Gentiles first established it. Might it become the liberator of the people, not only from the slavery they were in to men, but also from slavery to sin and the Evil One. The Rev. M. Waters, Newtownards, next read a Scripture lesson from the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and afterwards engaged in prayer for personal holiness in every inhabitant in the city, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of sinners. The Rev. John White next read a Scripture lesson from the 3rd chapter of the Prophet Jonah, in which he described how he, Jonah, is sent again to preach to the Ninevites, and tell them that if they repent God will not punish them. He next engaged in supplication for the conversion of the whole Irish people to the truth, as it is in Jesus, and that every heart may be knit together in the bonds of Christian love and peace. The rev. gentleman continued to supplicate at considerable length further, and in his usual moving manner, eliciting from the auditory loud responses to his appeal. The proceedings were concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing, a little before ten o'clock, when the meeting broke up.

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the school-room, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, at a quarter past eight o'clock, when Mr. George Armstrong will read a paper on "Printing." Visitors, especially young men, are invited to attend.

SANDYMOUNT FOOT RACES.—The athletic games and foot races which were to have come off yesterday evening, on the ground of the Sandymount Cricket Club, were postponed in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

CAUTION TO CHILDREN.—DROGHEDA, TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.—On yesterday evening, two children named Nash and M'Ginn were playing on the brink of an old quarry hole, situate at John's Gate, in this town, and long filled with water. In their gambols the first-named child accidentally pushed the latter into the water, whence, with some difficulty and the assistance of those at hand, he was after a short time rescued and conveyed home, where under parental care he soon came round. Happily this accident did not turn out fatally, yet, from the position in which the quarry is situate this may be considered a narrow escape, and should be a warning to juveniles not to enjoy themselves too freely, if at all, in such dangerous places.—*From a Correspondent.*

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—At three o'clock on Sunday, Queenstown was visited by a very heavy shower of rain; its effects were also felt at Monkstown, and not a drop of rain fell at Glenbrook, which is about ten minutes' walk from Monkstown.

NEW WHEAT.—The first lot of wheat of this season's growth was brought into our local market on yesterday. It consisted of fourteen bags and fourteen barrels of red wheat, and fetched a price of £1 9s. 6d. per barrel.—*Cork Herald.*

THE LEE ROWING CLUB.—The rowing clubs are multiplying in our locality with a rapidity which promises that it will be strange if we do not become famous at aquatic sports. A new society has been formed, called the Lee Rowing Club, whose earnestness is attested by the fact that they have already purchased the Blonde, the boat in which the London crew lately won the race at Glenbrook. Sixty members are enrolled, and we are informed that fifty more will be proposed at next meeting. The Club do not solicit subscriptions, but, of course, are quite open to any that may be volunteered.—*Cork Examiner.*

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—Owing to a difficulty of a legal nature, stated by a landowner with the company, the works in the immediate neighbourhood of Queenstown have been suspended. They are carried on vigorously on the rest of the branch line, and also on the main line. About 250 men are daily employed on the Queenstown branch, and nine hundred on the main line.—*Cork Herald.*

CORK AND MACROOM RAILWAY.—The Parliamentary survey for this line of railway, passing by Ballincollig, and through the valley of the Bride, to Macroom, has been this day entered upon by Mr. Joseph Ronayne, the engineer of the railway, and his assistants. Surveyors commenced work at Macroom, and we understand it is intended to fix the site for a terminus quite close to the town, in some fields on the north-west. The survey has been delayed by the lateness of the harvest, and we understand that a meeting of the promoters of the line will be called, when survey is complete, to authorise application for a bill for construction of railway to be made in the ensuing session of Parliament.—*Cork Examiner.*

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 25th day of August, 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £204 18s 0d; merchandize, cattle, &c., £142 14s 2d; total, £347 12s 2d. Traffic for corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £215 10s 8d; merchandize, cattle, &c., £92 2s 8d; total £307 13s 4d.

LOSS OF A CORK VESSEL.—Intelligence was received in this city on Saturday, which is considered conclusive as to the loss of the barque Julia Erskine (350 tons) belonging to this port. According to the previous accounts, she had been on a voyage from the Mauritius to Singapore, and it appears that a portion of the vessel's stern, on which her name was painted, was found at sea, in the Bay of Bengal, by another ship, from which the news has been received. We understand that the owners are partially insured. No further particulars have transpired.—*Cork Herald.*

EFFECTS OF STONE-THROWING.—About a fortnight since, the son of a gardener, named William Buckly, residing at Bishopstown, was bringing some milk to market in a butt, when of a sudden the horse was struck in the eye by a stone thrown by Eugene Neill. The horse, which was worth £20, immediately stopped up, and on examination it was discovered that the eye was completely lost. Neill was summoned for the offence on Friday last, and stated that at the time the accident occurred the horse was galloping down the road at such a rate that the lives of some children were in danger. To prevent this calamity he said he threw the stone to stop the horse. The presiding magistrates did not consider this a sufficient reason, and, as stone-throwing is at present a very common practice, determined to make an example of the offender by imposing on him a penalty of 10s, or 14 days imprisonment.

CARRAN TUAL.—Carran Tual signifies the "inverted sickle," and the mountain is so called from the peculiar form of the top. It is the loftiest mountain in Ireland, forming one of the magnificent range of mountains termed the M'Gillicuddy's Reeks, and is 3,414 feet above the level of the sea. Arrived at the foot of the mountain we find our ponies ready, and are immediately surrounded by a host of guides, who proffer their services to conduct us to the summit. Here, by the side of a small stream, there is a little cottage or hunting box, which has been, with that hospitality and consideration for the wants of strangers peculiarly characteristic of the Irish gentlemen of the district, built chiefly for the accommodation of tourists. The ascent is rugged in many places, but it is gradual until we reach the "Hag's Glen," about three miles beyond the cottage, where we dismount and prepare to clamber. The spot is an extremely wild one. Two dark mountain tarns lie on each side of us, said to be the baths of the "hag" by whom the Glen is haunted! Among the surrounding rocks the hag's crutch gap chair, and even one of her teeth, are pointed out. The mountain rises very abruptly here, and the two miles of ascent that follow are the most trying part of our day's work. But, if we breast the hill with a stout heart, we may, in less than two hours, gain the summit. It is almost unnecessary to say that the view from the peak of this mountain—the highest in Ireland—is magnificent. We have now overtopped all the surrounding hills, and have a clear prospect all over the country, and all round the horizon, lakes, rivers, mountains, valleys, gaps, gorges, woods, hills, and sea—in one word, the whole of the finest and grandest scene in Ireland lies at our feet. The highest point of Carran Tual is marked by a small heap of stones, the first of which was placed there by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Doubtless this cairn will grow to a considerable size in course of time.—*Ballantyne's Killarney.*

OUR MARITIME RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The *Shipping Gazette*, of Saturday evening, gives the following:—"We are enabled to state that Mr. S. Lindsay, M.P., has been authorised to proceed to Washington, to place before the American Cabinet and the Senate the views of her Majesty's Government with reference to the existing navigation laws of the States, and its effects upon maritime commerce, and to enter upon negociations for the opening of the American coasting trade to British shipping, for arriving at a mutual understanding respecting belligerent right at sea, and for a more satisfactory adjustment of the law of each country in reference to collisions. Mr. Lindsay starts on his important mission on the 8th of September."

SIR HENRY WARD.—The new Governor (says the *Madras Athenæum*) is quietly mastering the duties of his new position. All who have come in contact with Sir Henry have been struck by his power of work, his clear-headedness, and his courtesy. What he does he does "with a will," and says very little about it. The hope is entertained that the experiment of an open Legislative Council will now be tried. The model which the Madras reformers have suggested is that of the Ceylon Legislative Council. That Council is not an effective assembly, but all classes are represented in it, and it has worked admirably. Should Sir Henry Ward, after mastering the system on which a minor presidency is governed, come to the conclusion that an open Legislative Council would be preferable, his recommendation to that effect would doubtless have the greatest weight, for it would come from one who was personally acquainted with both systems.

EUROPEAN POPULATION OF LUCKNOW.—From a "Return of the European and Eurasian Christian residents in the city and civil station of Lucknow," noticed in the *Oude Gazette*, we learn that Lucknow contains 666 European and Eurasian inhabitants—viz., 201 men, 147 women, 228 male and 80 female children. This small community possesses a variety of resources in the way of amusement and instruction, including a college, lecture-rooms, assembly hall, clubs, library, public gardens, to which will some day be added a museum and a railway to Cawnpore and Fyzabad.

HOW TO CATCH A THIEF.—One of my Khyrpoor friends having been repeatedly robbed of his sugar-candy, which was kept in an open earthen vessel in a small inner room, bethought him of a way to discover the thief. Having caught a dozen or so of wasps, he clipped off their wings, and dropped them into the jar of sugar-candy. The room was open to all the servants, but nothing occurred till the dusk of the evening, when one of them going into the room, ostensibly to bring some tobacco for his master's hookah, was heard to set up a fearful yell. The master at once knew that his bait was taken, and rushing into the room, caught the pilferer, as with a handful of sugar-candy he had grasped some half-dozen wasps.—*Langley's Residence in Sindh.*

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.—In an article on the Syrian question in the *Debats* M. Saint Marc Girardin makes the following suggestion:—"According to the old public law of Europe, when it was desired to neutralise an important fortress or town, a garrison composed of soldiers of a neutral state was placed in it; they were usually Swiss troops, because Switzerland was the state the neutrality of which was most completely recognised. We have now in Europe several neutral states—Switzerland, Belgium, Greece. We have also states which, without being neutral, inspire no jealousy—Bavaria, Spain, Holland. If the Great Powers mistrust each other, why should not the life and security of the Christian population of the Lebanon and of Syria be placed under the guarantee of European troops borrowed from those neutral or inoffensive States, and fed and paid by the country, the tranquillity of which they would ensure? The best system of government for Syria and for the Lebanon is a good military police. Without that all is vain, all is perilous; everything reopens the career to Mussulman barbarism."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Political circles in Paris pay more attention to London Parliamentary gabble than that article gets on the spot of its manufacture; and what falls from your Bowyers, Kinglakes, and Scullys, is actually talked of here. These luminaries, after sundry fitful flares during the session, have given out their last expiring glimmer, and the Roman candle especially has gone out with an exhalation anything but odorous. The effort to put Garibaldi on a level with Nana Sahib or Tantia Topee creates fitting disgust; but as Parisians are aware from the late report of your Lunacy Commission that one of every 600 Englanders is incapable of managing his own affairs, the proportion, of course, must affect some one member of the Commons in the management of his tongue. The Kinglake hint that rifles with a French Government mark are to be discovered by Lord Dufferin among the Maronites is not held complimentary to our Allies here, as, if they really egged on the Lebanon accomplices to all this bloodshed, they must have been very bungling conspirators to allow that mark to remain for certain detection. Downright laughter has been provoked by another Kinglake suggestion—viz., to appoint no successor when the actual British Consul at Nice dies, "lest an *exequatur* be necessary from France," so that, to gratify impotent spite, our fellow countrymen are to be left without protection at that pleasant watering-place. Prussia has not yet been convinced that the Mincio was indispensable to German safety, but Kinglake discovers that Swiss neutrality cannot exist without Croats in the Quadrilateral, a [illegible] their degrading and ignoble condition of Helvetic independence. This would range the Federal Republic among the slave-holding States, and erect Venetian bondage and brutalisation into a "great domestic institution" for the midst of Europe.

Lord Fermoy's chivalrous demand for instant interference by England to prevent the King of Dahomey from floating a canoe in a huge blood bath of negro victims, butchered in honour of some deceased predecessor, has met cordial applause here, and is held to bear most substantially on the instantaneous action of France in Syria. The Bishop of Dijon has just addressed Napoleon III. on his entrance into that old capital of Burgundy, thanking him, on behalf of universal Christianity, for disregarding the pettifoggery of Cabinets, and rushing to the rescue on the sole responsibility of France. The worthy prelate, it is true, tacked to his speech a similar exhortation respecting a case which calls for no French armed meddling whatever. He told his Majesty that the successor of St. Peter was deprived of his patrimony, and that it was incumbent on him to use troops and cannon in that quarter. There are, no doubt, high priests on the coast of Africa who think the King of Dahomey is bound by "religious" injunction to float his predecessor's canoe in the bloody pond made by cutting throats; and human nature, or sacerdotal nature, may be the same in Europe. Can it be, however, absolutely necessary that the "bark of Peter" must float on the flood of anguish and tears, if not blood, of a whole Italian population; or that his "successor" is bound to such a repulsive rite by any exigency of religion?

The efforts of diplomacy to arrest the triumphal progress of the Sicilian and now Neapolitan Liberator are commented on by the journals to-day with a vigour of rebuke which, considering that the French Emperor (at least his Grandguillot) is prominent in those indirect attempts to shackle and impede the hero's movements, bespeaks how heartily France throbs in unison with the whole heart of Italy. The *Charivari* usually sums up in a pithy joke the general feelings of the French public, and describes Garibaldi as replying to all these remonstrances drawn from a code of enactments and an order of ideas which he no more recognises than the Pope did all Europe's clamour for the boy Mortara, Italy's champion has but one and the same answer—*non possumus!*

From Naples a letter informs us that several officers of the Monarca, 90-gun ship, have been missing, and it is known that some have sailed for service under the Sicilian flag; there was no doubt an understanding on board to co-operate with the attempt of the ex-Veloce, which failed only by precipitancy.

The *Unita* of Palermo notices an odd enrolment of patriots. So many friars and curates have sought admission into the ranks that the pro-dictator Depretis has been compelled to form a special brigade of these sacred warriors, and, accordingly, he has named Don Paulo Sardo, Benedictine, colonel of the corps, who wear a sable uniform and give a solemn sanction to the cause. In the old Spanish guerilla warfare the Curate Merino and hundreds of the cloth signalised themselves by valour at the head of their flocks, but no class regiment was enrolled. The large section of the educated classes, which had no other resource but the clerical garb in Sicily, has driven into that profession thousands who in any other frame of society would be laymen.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary's presence and prominence at the Pesth demonstration has not only raised the dignity he adorns in public estimation and endeared him to his co-religionists, but has mainly contributed to smoothen down any jealousies felt by the orthodox Greek population as well as the Lutheran, all hailing in the prelate the sincere patriot as well as enlightened churchman. Perceiving that the affair could not be prevented, the police and troops were wisely withdrawn by Benedek, who now seeks to establish that the Austrian Government approved of the festivity in honour of King Stephen, but it is too well known what amount of prayer and pressure and menace were in vain employed to deter the Primate from attendance.

ITALY.

The subjoined pronouncement of Prince Lucien Murat, is supplied in a letter, dated Turin, August 24:—

In case the declaratory letter of Prince Lucien Murat has not reached you from other quarters, I herewith send it to you. Two months ago I directed your attention to the secret action of the French party in favour of this pretender to the throne of Naples. The only party that can exclude him is the party of Unity. To persist in protecting the Bourbon would be immoral and impolitic, and at the same time would merely pave the way for the return of Lucien Murat. You will perceive that the French prince talks in this letter of a confederation. Of course it is well known that France wishes a confederation; and, as Austria has not set her face against it, this is a clear sign that such an arrangement would leave the gates open for the re-introduction of the influence of both those great Powers. But this influence means European discord and bloodshed.

Farini, the Minister of the Interior, and Cialdini will leave the day after to-morrow for Chambery, on a mission from our King, to compliment the Emperor Napoleon. After the affair at Villafranca, a visit of felicitation from Count Cavour might not be well received.

A rumour of a ministerial crisis has been bruited about within these last few days. It is rather a presentiment than a fact, but such an unwelcome fact is unfortunately rendered only too probable by the sinister influence of diplomacy, and the difficulties produced by unexpected events in the southern part of the Italian peninsula.

PRINCE L. MURAT'S LETTER.

Desirous of not compromising any of my adherents who have written to me, I answer their letters through the press.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter, and answer without delay. The only positions acceptable to me are such as are unambiguous and open. I will never make myself an obstacle to the popular wish, however erroneous it may appear to me to be.

I am a relation of the Emperor's, and therefore not altogether free; any act of mine would pledge French policy more or less; and in the present state of unjust distrust, now being excited by hostile parties against the Emperor, to whom I am entirely devoted, nothing could be more pernicious than to lead Europe to suppose that Napoleon III., who is solely intent on the welfare and independence of nations, is merely thinking of replacing his relatives on the throne.

When revolution agitates a people, the popular will alone, freely expressed, is able to put an end to discord and uncertainty, because it forms for itself that supreme law to which every good Italian ought to submit.

In the present state of things it will be profitable for Italy that a Constitutional Government should be established in Naples as speedily as possible, in order that liberty may be secured, and that the danger of anarchy or invasion may be averted. It is proper, then, for you to know that I would not take part in the movements of your kingdom, unless the people, released from all external influence whatsoever, should have legally and solemnly manifested the desire of having in me a pledge of independence and prosperity.

I should then be strong in the assent of my cousin; I should then bring with me the French alliance, the sole and sure guarantee to this nation of lasting independence.

I sacrifice, therefore, all private interest of my own, and caring solely for the public interest, I conclude by repeating what I have already said elsewhere, which is, that Italy, in my opinion, will find again in a confederation her ancient power and former splendour.

Receive, gentlemen, the expression of my particular esteem.
L. MURAT.

Castle of Busenval, August 19, 1860.

MORE OUTRAGES IN TURKEY.

A letter from Mostar, dated August 14, says:—"A persecution of the Christians broke out in the Herzegovina, on the 11th and 12th inst., provoked, as it would appear, by the Uskoks of Montenegro. In four villages 160 houses were burnt down. Mostar, on the Narenta, is the capital of the Herzegovina, that is, of the principality of Saba in Bosnia, which bears this name because the Emperor Frederick III. gave the title of duke to its ruler in 1441. The Uskoks (*i.e.*, fugitives) are Servians, who in the 16th century settled in Dalmatia and on the coast, where they practised piracy."

News from Alexandria says that the Turks have massacred 50 Christians at St. Jean d'Acre, and that 1,500 English and 1,500 French marines have landed at Beyrout. In Bitolia, the English consul had been insulted by the Turks, and in Magnesia 80 Christians have been murdered. Bitolia, or Bitoglia, in Turkish called Toly Monastyr, is a flourishing commercial town on the Vistritz, in Macedonia, and chiefly inhabited by Bulgarians.

SYRIA.

The following are extracts from a communication, dated Beyrout, August 10:—

I mentioned in a former letter that Achmet Pacha, the ex-governor and commander-in-chief at Damascus—he through whose criminal apathy and even fanatical connivance the fearful massacre at that place had been perpetrated—had arrived in Beyrout from the seat of his former Government, and had by order of Fuad Pacha been shipped off in disgrace to Constantinople. He started for the latter place on the 25th ult., and on the 9th inst. a small Turkish corvette arrived in the roadstead here, bringing the miscreant back, with orders from the Porte that he is to be tried, and if found guilty, punished at the place where his misdeeds took place. This is a most decided step in the right direction, and shows that either owing to pressure from without, or some motive which will be equally serviceable for the future guidance of provincial Pachas, the Turkish Government is this time really in earnest. I believe Achmet Pacha was to leave for Damascus last night, under close arrest, and in the custody of officers sent with him from the capital. Korchid Pacha, of Beyrout, is also to be sent back to this place as soon as he arrives in Constantinople, and is to take his trial here.

But a serious difficulty will arise out of this move. To try these men will be to find them guilty of treason against the State, by involving the Sultan's Government in complications of the most serious kind, to say nothing of the thousands of human beings whose massacre their ex-Pachas have caused. To say this is not to prejudge the cases, for the documentary and other evidence that can be adduced does not allow a doubt on the subject. If found guilty their sentence must be death—the whole of Christendom will demand no less. Now comes the question, if none but Turkish troops are present—either here or at Damascus—can a capital sentence be carried out? I say it cannot. There is no use disguising the matter; there is a very bad feeling amongst the Osmanli regular soldiers regarding these Syrian massacres, and sooner or later this will break out. No longer ago than yesterday, soldiers who had only that morning arrived from Constantinople were openly cursing the Sultan in the bazaars here, and calling him a "Kaffir," because he had sent back a true Moslem and Pacha, to be tried for "merely killing a few dogs of Christians." If French and English troops arrive and land before any of these executions take place all will be well; if not, we shall have a disturbance, and before the marines of the fleets can be landed lives will be lost. Take place these executions must, but not without French and English troops being present.

In the meantime, Fuad Pacha is acting with the greatest vigour at Damascus. Every day brings us news of fresh arrests and new discoveries of crime. As yet he has only brought down small game, but the time of the bigger birds will come. He is evidently working out a well-conceived plan.

In consequence of disturbances in Candia, her Majesty's ship Exmouth has been ordered there.

AUGUST 11.—The news from Damascus by last night's post is by no means so good. It appears that although Fuad Pacha has made many arrests amongst the lower orders who were implicated in the massacres, he has yet neither punished, with one exception, any one, nor even arrested any of the wealthier individuals. The only trial that has taken place is that of a Moslem baker, who had, since Fuad's arrival, attempted to poison the whole of the Christian refugees in the Serai, or Government buildings, for whom he had contracted with Government to serve with bread. The miscreant made no secret, I believe, of his proposed wholesale murder, and rejoiced that he had succeeded in killing seven of the Christians by his infernal plot. He was arrested, tried, and executed. Previous to his execution the Moslems of Damascus gave out that if the blood of a Moslem was made to flow for killing these dogs of Christians, two of the latter should die also. This was looked on as a mere threat. But an hour after the execution of the baker, two poor Christians were found murdered in two different parts of the town, their hands being found tied, their throats cut, and every sign of their murders having been made deliberately, their bodies being placed in conspicuous situations. So much for the spirit of Islam in these days. The troops at Damascus, although all fresh from Constantinople, are beginning to grumble greatly at being made even to arrest Moslems for "merely killing these dogs of Christians." What will they do when any are executed, or with the best will in the world will Fuad Pacha be able to carry out his orders without European troops to back him?

When my first letters concerning these Syrian outbreaks were published in your columns, I observed many of the English papers sneered at my statements as "one-sided," or "exaggerated." The official papers and reports concerning the massacres are now published at home, and I think they will be found as giving even a more vivid colouring to these frightful tragedies than I have done.

AUGUST 12.—We have just heard with pleasure that, in addition to £200 subscribed before, the English Government has subscribed £1,000 towards the relief of the poor sufferers by the late disturbances in Lebanon. A like sum has been subscribed by other individuals in England, and about £500 between this place and Constantinople. We want a great deal, for what between Damascus and Beyrout, there are fully 100,000 houseless poor. It is to be most earnestly hoped that the people in England and the United States will subscribe, for the case of these Syrian Christians is no ordinary one. The bankers in London are Coutts and Drummond, who will at once remit such sums as they receive to their agents here.

I have until now omitted to notice what a vast deal of good the Greek Government has done in this place since the troubles first began. They have sent over—they were the first to move in the mission of mercy—food, clothing, money, medicines for the use of sufferers, and a small man-of-war steamer is placed at the orders of their consul, to move up and down the coast, taking relief to the several villages. Also two doctors have been sent out by the Greek Government to help the sick here. Nor do they confine their services to the members of their own Church; all are (equally helped and cared for.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN CHINA.

The following intelligence of the Chinese Expedition has been received:—

By the 1st of June the whole of the China forces were embarked at Hongkong, but owing to the head winds which prevailed outside they did not fairly start till the 5th or 6th. Some stayed in the harbour, some in Deep Bay (on the other side of the island), and some in the many small bays with which the whole coast of Qwang-Tung is so plenteously indented. Each steamer has three ships in tow—generally two transports and a gunboat—and, considering the crowded state of the harbour, it is really wonderful that so few collisions took place. As it is, the only one I know of is that of the Atalanta, who was in tow of the Magicienne, when, carried by wind or tide, or both, she struck a transport at anchor, and became at once a complete wreck; *i.e.*, her bowsprit, funnel, fore and mizen masts were carried away. She was a splendid little steamer, and had only been bought a short time before for £13,000.

Sir Hope Grant, with his staff, comes on in the Grenada as soon as the force has cleared out; and, as he has nothing to tow, he will, of course, arrive as soon as any. The rendezvous is to be at the Bay of Ta Lien Hwan, which is situated just outside the northernmost of the two promontories which form the Gulf of Pe-che-le. Having assembled there, we shall all be towed as far into the Gulf as the extreme shallowness of the water will permit, and the gunboats will do the rest. The French land south of the Peiho, and we to the north; and from these points we shall both move on the first place to be attacked; so that, whether they fight or not, we ought to give a good account of them.

Our course, lying close into shore as it does, brings us into contact with lots of small pirate junks, sailing together in bodies, and all with their complement of guns on board; we are, of course, too strong for them, but I would not answer for some of our small commissariat ships, which are making their way up alone. Thirty or forty of these junks would soon overcome a crew of perhaps thirty Englishmen unskilled in the use of the few arms they carry. I shall be careful how I believe stories of solitary vessels being wrecked off this coast.

Everything is kept very close here, and the most of us grumble at such mysteriousness. There can be no doubt that in a country where all the domestics understand English, the chief can scarcely be too careful of divulging his plans. Any information thus obtained would travel up to our friends at Pekin with the celerity for which Chinese couriers are famous.

Often, in our pretty camp at Cowloon, I longed to be able to commit to paper some of the beautiful views around; but, though I cannot do this, the indefatigable M. Beato has made his appearance, and will, I have no doubt, ere long add a volume of Chinese views to those of the Crimea and India. He had obtained permission to accompanying the force, so that you folks at home need not despair of seeing a photographic panorama of the Great Wall of China, on which you will (in the foreground) see John Jones scratching his name. Beato's likenesses of Lord Clyde, General Mansfield, and Sir Hope Grant are excellent, more especially the last, who seems to me more familiar in the white flannel suit in which he was taken than in the cocked hat, &c., in which I saw him the other day at a review.

Ta-Lien-Hwan Bay, June 18.

We arrived here on the 14th, and found none of the transports. Since then the Macduff, Miles Barton, Michigan, Athlete, Bosphorus, Alfred, Burlington, Hougoumont, Winifred, Vortigern, Merchantman, and York have arrived. The Merchantman is aground off East Entry Point, but, I am happy to add, has sustained no loss of lives. The troops which were on board of her, Sikhs, have been landed, and are now encamped at the Point. The cause of this disaster is the fog, which is very thick in these parts, and though only one ship has sustained any injury, many have had narrow escapes among the islands which abound along this coast. To add to the difficulty of the navigation, charts are most shamefully out of their reckoning in the sailing directions issued to transports. The following gives proof of what I have advanced:—"It must be borne in mind, however, that the Shan-shan-tau Islands are some 12 miles to the westward of the position assigned to them on Admiralty sheet No. 1,256, and a dangerous reef 10 miles to the N.E. is about the same, being in lat. 38 degs. 58 min. 11 sec. N., lon. 121 deg. 58 min. 18 sec. E., therefore a vessel navigating by the present chart would, if her chronometers were right, probably in thick weather make the dangerous reef instead of the Shan-tau Isles." When I read the above I thanked my stars that we had passed the danger.

The Imperieuse, flag-ship of Admiral Jones, arrived on the 17th, with Sir Robert Napier on board, from Shanghai, and the Alfred, with Sir John Mitchell, both looking as well as ever. The bay is really most beautiful; it is almost surrounded with hills, which, laid out in terraces, are cultivated to the very tops; here and there, in the valleys and nooks and corners, the villages, peeping out from fine clumps of trees; notwithstanding all this, however, it does not seem to be thickly populated, and the fact of there being great scarcity of water, confirms my opinion. Great efforts are being made to supply tools to the working parties which are sent on shore every day to dig wells. Some 40 or 50 junks have been detained; they were making all sail towards the Gulf of Pe-che-le, where they would, I have no doubt, given have a pretty fair account of the whereabouts of the "barbarians" to the Emperor. The rendezvous of the French troops is at Chew-Fow-Taou, a large town to the west of the Promontory of Shan Tung, and due south of Ta-Lien-Hwan bay. There is a good anchorage and a plentiful supply of water and provisions—of course this gives rise to the old story, "There are those Frenchmen getting the pull of us again." To listen to these grumblers one would think that the French were always right and we always wrong; if they will only wait they will see with their own eyes who will best be provided with comforts and necessaries during the coming campaign, we or the French.

June 16.—The Bentinck, an old Peninsular and Oriental boat bought by Government, arrived with Major Shebbeare's regiment of Sikhs on board, and the Pioneer with the Armstrong guns. They brought the news that all the cavalry guns had to put back on the 2nd, and that they did not start again till the 8th, so that accounts for so few of the transports having arrived up to this date.

June 19.—I went to-day to see the wells which are being dug. Two of them are in play, and the rest, about five or six in number, are progressing fast. Water is found about twelve feet from the surface. Those employed in the digging are the soldiers of the first division—the second division being too far from the shore. The anchorage of the fleet extends in a line from north to south, in five lines, as follows:—

1st Line—Ships of the First Division.
2nd Line—Ships of the Royal Navy.
3rd Line—Ships of the Cavalry Brigade.
4th Line—Ships of the Second Division.
5th Line—Ships of the Royal Navy.

Lord Elgin is the great bugbear of this force. Every one dreads his coming, as every one is firmly convinced that if he does come he will come only to make terms; however, it is my opinion that he will not be able to make terms just yet. The Imperialists are by far too flushed with their late victory and our subsequent dilatoriness to be in a fit state for the settlement of this difficulty. Terms made now would only give them the idea that we had had enough of it, and wanted to sheer off, consequently they would be certain to break faith, with more than their usual shamelessness.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT THIS DAY.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The following speech was delivered this day, by Commission:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties during the long and laborious session of Parliament now about to close. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Events of considerable importance are, indeed, taking place in Italy, but if no foreign Powers interfere therein, and if the Italians are left to settle their own affairs, the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed. The proposed Conferences on the subject of the cession of Savoy and of Nice to France have not yet been held, but her Majesty confidently trusts that, in any negociations which may take place, full and adequate arrangements will be made for securing, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation—that neutrality and independence that were objects to which all the Powers who were parties to the treaties of Vienna attached great importance; and they are no less important now for the general interests of Europe. Her Majesty commands us to assure you that the atrocities that have been committed upon the Christian population in Syria have inspired her Majesty with the deepest grief and indignation. Her Majesty has cheerfully concurred with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary military assistance has been allowed to the Sultan for the purpose of re-establishing order in that part of his dominions. We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you, that her Majesty greatly regrets that the pacific overtures which, by her Majesty's direction, her Envoy in China made to the Imperial Government in Pekin did not lead to any satisfactory result, and it has therefore become necessary that the combined naval and military forces which her Majesty and her ally, the Emperor of the French had sent to the China Seas should advance towards the Northern province of China for the purpose of supporting the first demands of the Allied Powers. Her Majesty, desirous of giving all possible weight to her diplomatic action in this matter, has sent to China a special Ambassador for this service—the Earl of Elgin, who negociated the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, the full and faithful execution of which is demanded from the Emperor of China.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warmest acknowledgment for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service for the present year, and for the provision which you have made for those defences which are essential for the security of her dockyards and arsenals.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you the gratification and pride with which she has witnessed the military efficiency which her Volunteer forces have already acquired, and which is highly honourable to their spirit and patriotism. Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for amalgamating her local European forces in India with her forces engaged for general service; and her Majesty trusts that the additional freedom which you have given to commerce will lead to fresh development of productive industry. Her Majesty has given her ready assent to several measures of great public usefulness. The acts for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will, her Majesty trusts, remove some fertile causes of disagreement. The act for amending the law which regulates the discipline of her Majesty's navy has established salutary rules for the administration of justice by court-martial, and for maintaining good order in the naval service. The act bearing upon endowed churches will give means for a less expensive administration of the property of charities, and for the speedy and economical settlement of disputes affecting such property; while, by another act, relief has been afforded to her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with regard to their charitable endowments. Several other acts have been passed for legal reform, which must lead to the more satisfactory administration of justice. Her Majesty has observed with deep satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and obedience to law, which prevails among her subjects, both in the United Kingdom, and in her dominions beyond sea, and her Majesty has witnessed with heartfelt pleasure the warm and affectionate reception given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by her North American subjects.

You will, when returning to your several counties, have duties to perform scarcely less important than those which occupied you during the session of Parliament; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts, if directed to the attainment of her constant solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of her people.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, AUGUST 28TH (VIA MARSEILLES).—The Papal Government has sent reinforcements to the garrison of Benuvento. These reinforcements crossed the Neapolitan territory without arms, according to existing treaties. They were insulted, driven out of Benuvento, and were finally obliged to return. The Government of Benuvento has taken military precautions at the fortress. General Lamoriciere has sent a military column to watch the Tuscan frontier.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, AUG. 25.—The insurrection at Potenza has not been opposed, and the Dictatorship of Garibaldi has been proclaimed. There are several Neapolitan journals which have published an appeal to the population to rise in insurrection.

The Minister of War and General Bosco have left Naples for the theatre of war, with six battalions as re-inforcements, having learned through the telegraph that the defence of Reggio was lukewarmly conducted by the general in command. Fifty Sardinian Bersaglieri having disembarked at Naples from Sardinian war steamers, a desperate combat ensued between them and the Royal Guard. The Bersaglieri finally re-embarked.

CHINA MAIL NEWS.

The next China mail is expected to bring intelligence of the operations of the allied forces on the Peiho, and the telegram in anticipation may be expected about the 10th or 12th September. It is almost certain however, that the military authorities, on the occurrence of any important events, will despatch a fast clipper to Calcutta, whence news may be telegraphed to Bombay in time for the approaching homeward mail. In the latter case the telegram will be due in London about the 2nd or 3rd, or more than a week earlier than the regular China mail.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The correspondent of the *Times* does not anticipate that after the blowing up of the Takoo forts, and with those at Tien Tsien, the Chinese will seek a battle in the plain before Pekin.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT CHAMBERY.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the account of the Emperor's progress. His Majesty arrived on the evening of the second at Chambery, which was splendidly illuminated.

AMERICA.

DERRY, TUESDAY MORNING.—The Montreal Company's (ss.) Canadian, from Quebec, on 18th instant, arrived at Moville about 2 a.m. this morning, and having landed all her mails, proceeded to Liverpool. Her news is destitute of interest with the exception of the Prince of Wales' progress through Canada. His Royal Highness reached Sanguinary River on the 15th. On attempting to enter the River the Hero grounded, but was got off with little damage. Admiral Milner, with a portion of the West Indian fleet, reached Quebec yesterday. On Friday his Royal Highness's squadron arrived at same place this afternoon, and was received with salutes from the men-of-war Citadel and Town. The scene is reported to have been very animated with shipping dressed with flags and yards-manner. The city was crowded with visitors. In all parts of the British Provinces and United States great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Persia had arrived out.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL, 18.—Steward and Morgan's report. Flour firm, export dull, superfine 5·45 to 5·50. Wheat—No transactions. Chicago—Spring held at 1·15 to 1·17. Peas—Small sales at 80s per 66 lbs. Ashes lower. Pork 5·65 to 5·70. Pearls 5·50 to 5·65. Freights advanced 8s 6d for grain to Liverpool.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The band of the 2nd Dragoons will, by permission of the Colonel, play at Kingstown this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following yachts have just arrived at Kingstown:—Heroine, schooner, 83 tons burthen, the property of Robert Batt, Esq., Royal St. George's Yacht Club; Rosalind, schooner, 74 tons burthen, John E. V. Vernon, Royal St. George's Yacht Club, owner.

STEAM EXCURSION.

The neat little steamship Mars will sail this morning at half-past ten o'clock (weather permitting), from the North Wall, for Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, and round the Kish light, on round Lambay Island, returning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to Kingstown, which latter place she will leave at six o'clock in the evening for Dublin. The above route will afford those was avail themselves of this cheap excursion an opportunity of viewing some of the most beautiful scenery the admirer of nature can contemplate.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW AT SALTHILL.

Preparations upon a most extensive scale are being made to render the forthcoming Horticultural Show at Salthill, on Thursday (to-morrow), worthy the *prestige* of the society. Handsome marquees have been erected on the grounds, stocked with the finest variety of plants, which, notwithstanding the recent unfavourable season, are by no means backward. Some of the best cultivators will exhibit their produce, and, it is expected, the competition will be sharp. In every department the arrangements carried out by the society are fully equal to those they have previously set on foot. The gardens seem to have been improved by the rain, and look fresh and picturesque. To the lovers of flowers, as well as to students in the odorous fields of botany, no better opportunity than this has been afforded them for some time of gratifying their tastes and cultivating their acquirements. The praiseworthy exertions made by the secretary, Mr. A. Baile, to promote horticultural pursuits, we are sure, will meet with an ample reward upon this occasion, when he has brought together so many pleasing evidences of their success. Two military bands will be in attendance, and nothing is now required but a fine day to ensure a crowded and fashionable collection of visitors, and an agreeable promenade. The annual banquet in the evening will be attended by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and invitations have been sent out to several noblemen and gentlemen who, it is hoped, will also be present.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William Madden, of Lower George's-street, carpenter; Samuel Parsons, Rathmines, carpenter; George Parsons, Rathmines, clerk; Thomas Rossiter, Lower George's-street, cabinet-maker; and Edward Lyburn, Anglesea-view, carpenter, were brought up in custody of Constable 119 F, who arrested them yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, and were charged by him with being disorderly, by shouting, and making use of obscene and blasphemous language at Sallynoggin-road, Kingstown.—The first-named prisoner, William Madden, was sentenced to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, in default of payment of 5s. fine. The other four were sentenced to be imprisoned, or pay a fine of 2s. 6d.

John Neill, servant, Glenageary, was brought in custody of Constable 75 F, charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Lower George's-street, between six and seven o'clock on the previous evening. He was also charged by Constable 45 F with having been disorderly, by violently kicking the cell door, whilst confined as a prisoner in the cell at Kingstown Police-station, and saying he would continue to do so, after being cautioned by the constable against such conduct.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days, in default of payment of a fine of 5s.

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY—CORONER'S INQUEST.

MONDAY.—During the whole of last week the police, to whom the duty of tracing out the supposed murderer of Mrs. Mary Emsley has been entrusted, have been unremitting in their exertions to bring the culprit to justice, but up to the present time no clue has been obtained, and there does not appear to be much hope that the mystery will ever be solved. Rumours are of course flying about in all directions, but they never stand the test of inquiry, and at present it is believed that the police are without even a suspicion.

The inquiry was resumed this morning by Mr. John Humphrey, the coroner for East Middlesex, at the Railway Hotel, Globe-road. Very little interest was manifested in the proceeding, a very few persons only being present.

The Coroner informed the jury that he had considered it his duty to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer, and that request had been complied with, as the jury would have seen by the placards that had been posted in the neighbourhood.

On the last occasion (last Monday), the police gave evidence as to the finding of the body. Mr. Faith, the son-in-law, deposed to her general habits, and Mr. W. T. Ems, a tenant of the deceased, spoke to some conversation he had with her relative to some taps for his house, but nothing conclusive was established in reference to the manner in which the murder was committed, or tending to fix blame on any particular person. This morning the evidence was continued.

Elizabeth George, 8, Cadworth-street, a charwoman, said she was in the habit of going to work at the deceased woman's house on Saturdays; she had no other servant, and witness was the only person who assisted her in the house; deceased slept in the front room on the first pair; deceased always made her own bed; she generally threw the clothes over it in the morning, and then did nothing more until she went to bed again at night; witness was there on the Saturday before the deceased died; she had never known deceased sleep in any other room than the front pair; it was not the habit of deceased to receive any one after dusk, and when any one knocked after dusk she invariably looked out before giving admission to any person; she had some paper hangings she wanted to sell, but witness never knew her to sell anything else.

By a Juror—The deceased had the paper in only the week before.

By the Coroner—She did not know how deceased made it known that she wanted to sell the paper; on the last Saturday witness was in the house a man came there and stayed until about seven o'clock; he inspected the various rooms in which the paper was kept; the man did not take any paper away with him, and witness's understanding was that he was to come again; Mrs. Emsley appeared to know him; all the conversation between the man and Mrs. Emsley took place upstairs; witness let him in, and Mrs. Emsley came up to him directly from the kitchen and addressed him familiarly; witness had not seen the person before or since; a workman, named Mullins, was in the yard at the same time, and saw the man.

By a Juror—She did not think she should know the man again if she saw him; very few persons came to see Mrs. Emsley; one or two would occasionally come on Saturdays to pay a little money.

Elizabeth Ashley, of 10, Grove-road, exactly opposite to the house of the deceased—On Monday evening, the 13th, about seven o'clock, she saw Mrs. Emsley standing at her window; at about 12 o'clock the same night she noticed that the shutters were not closed; witness thought it strange, and mentioned the circumstance to her mother; on the next morning she again noticed that the shutters were not closed, nor the blinds moved; on the Wednesday following she saw a man striving to gain admission; he knocked, but soon went away again; a great many people came to her, but they were all of the labouring class; deceased was sitting at the first floor window when witness saw her; she usually occupied that room.

Bridget Macdonald, a servant residing at No. 8, Grove-road (the next house to the deceased), was called to prove that she heard her master's dog bark, but she could not tell when, and was in other respects so obtuse that the coroner requested her to stand down.

Martha Sophia Chapman, of No. 11, Windsor-terrace, Canal-road, said she knew the deceased woman well; she saw her between six and eight o'clock on the evening of the 13th; she was then alone, and witness had not seen her since; she was then going towards her own home.

Elizabeth Muggeridge, of No. 17, Grove-road, opposite the deceased's house, said that at about seven o'clock in the evening on Monday, the 13th, she saw the deceased sitting at her window; she saw on the following morning that the premises were not closed; the practice of the deceased was always to have the shutters closed; on Wednesday she saw a man and woman try to gain admission to the house; it was the habit of the deceased at all times to open the window when any one knocked, in order to see who it was.

John Cook, of Park-road, Peckham, a builder, said he received a note from the deceased on the 10th, asking him to look at some paper she had to sell; he sent a reply saying he would call about eleven o'clock on the 14th; he had known the deceased two years; he went to the deceased's house and knocked several times; he waited about the neighbourhood some time, knocked again, and then went home.

Edwin Ems, a son of the witness Ems, who was examined on a previous occasion, said he went to the house of the deceased several times by his father's request, but could not obtain admission.

The Coroner, at this stage of the proceedings, said there was other evidence, but it was not in a state at present to be brought before the jury, and he should therefore adjourn the inquiry until ten o'clock on Friday next.

NEW ACT ON EAST INDIA STOCK.—The Act of Parliament, to provide for the management of East India Stock, and of the debts and obligations of the Government of India, at and by the Bank of England, received the Royal assent on the 29th inst. From and after the 31st August the new statute provides for the transfer of the stock of the East India Company, and for the payment of the dividends thereon at the Bank of England. The Secretary of State for India is to pay to the East India Company the sum agreed to be paid to the Bank of England. All powers of attorney previous to the 31st December next are not to be defeated by the Act, and the Bank of England is authorised to act on any power of attorney lodged with the East India Company. The Secretary of State for India is empowered to open accounts with the Bank of England for the payment of current demands. He is also authorised to make arrangements with the Bank for the payment of the debts and obligations of the Government of India and the interest thereon.

THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Adam Averell Ramsay, of Cork, whose lecture on last Wednesday evening, in the Metropolitan Hall, was received with so much approbation and attention, will preach again this evening (Wednesday) on a popular subject, in the Hall, at the usual service.

THE GALWAY LINE.

On Monday evening the friends and admirers of J. O. Lever, Esq., M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. P. Daly, P.P., entertained these gentlemen at a public banquet, held at Carrigan's hotel. Nearly 500 sat down to dinner—

F. Blake Foster, Esq., in the chair.

On the health of "The guests of the evening" having been drunk,

Mr. Lever rose and said—Ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the warm and generous reception which you have given me on my return amongst you to give an account of my stewardship at the close of so long and arduous a session. (Cheers.) It was a long and arduous session. It was a session full of importance, full of all sections of the empire, but it was particularly an important session to Galway; for, after many doubts and many delays, and after the surmounting of many difficulties, I am enabled, at its close, to come and tell you that, by joint action and the united efforts of the present and the late Governments, the Galway subsidy has been confirmed and voted, and Galway is now, and, with God's help, ever shall be, the Transatlantic packet station for Europe. (Loud cheers.) When last here I said I would never return to your city till Galway should be secured beyond the efforts of its enemies;—and I kept my word. (Cheers.) Galway is now secure. (Loud cheering.) And now that I have given you this pleasing intelligence, which you had before from my reverend friend near me, and through the press, I must in your presence add to you, as my constituents—the legitimate tribunal before which, as your representative, I should offer explanations of the part I took in your affairs—to enter somewhat in detail into a statement in relation to your packet station, about which Parliament and the public have been so occupied, and concerning which there has been so much false gossip and so little development of facts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As the founder of the Galway line, I had paramount duties to perform towards the shareholders and the mercantile public, and especially the people of Ireland, and no desire to deal with any personal question should lead me to take any step that might be used as a pretext for assailing the proposed postal arrangement with the Galway line. I therefore maintained a prudential silence; but now I feel free to discuss the misrepresentations and unfounded prejudices against parties who took an active part in the management of the line. Feeling, as I did, that incessant efforts were being made to damage the Galway project by attacks on myself, I was silent pending the decision of the House of Commons with respect to the contract entered into with the Galway Company by the late Government. It having now been decided that the contract shall be maintained inviolate, I am free to discuss the subject. It is quite unnecessary for me to particularise the many difficulties, from interested and other quarters, which we had to contend against, for you have some knowledge of them. But I will say that had I been aware before of a work that was written by Mr. Whiteside, the late Attorney-General for Ireland, and prepared under the guidance of Mr. Guinness, Mr. Roe, and Mr. Codd, with respect to the difficulties of the undertaking, I believe I should have been deterred from entering upon it. The Parliamentary Committee, when I was before them on the 8th of June, felt that, whilst I placed myself implicitly in their hands, it was impossible for them, pending trials at law then fixed for the ensuing week, to examine me upon the circumstances which formed the subject of their investigation. That trial took place whilst the sittings of the committee were continued, and the committee received from the short-hand writer of the House of Commons, whose attendance at the trial they had directed, a full report of the proceedings. They afforded me no opportunity of entering into the question before them. I now feel that I owe to you, gentlemen, a full explanation of the facts of this very much misrepresented case, and, with your permission, I shall commence by saying a few words as to the origin and advantages of the Galway line of packets. (Hear, hear.) When the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland was completed, connecting Dublin and Galway—the eastern with the western shores of Ireland—the advantages of Galway as an Atlantic packet station became doubly obvious. I was at that time concerned in a steam navigation between Liverpool and the western ports of Ireland. My local and mercantile knowledge convinced me that a line of steampackets between Galway and New York could not fail to be successful under the favourable circumstances attending the railway communication. Your noble harbour was then without a steamer to disturb its waters. In the spring of 1858 I accordingly proposed to send a steam vessel from Galway to the United States for a trial trip. (Cheers.) The proposal excited the greatest enthusiasm in Galway and its neighbourhood. Along the whole of the western shores of Ireland the people saw, in their imaginations, their lifeless harbours made the scene of industry and enterprise. The enthusiasm of the locality extended itself to remote districts of Ireland, until the whole country came to look upon this trial trip as one of national importance. There was a reason for this, entirely independent of national feeling. Ireland has no less than four millions of her children settled in America. New York alone contains nearly two hundred thousand of her sons and daughters, and, independently of the commercial and mercantile advantages which would be insured to Ireland by a line of packet ships from Galway to America direct, the people of Ireland saw in the establishment of this communication a means of ready and rapid intercourse with their immediate relatives and friends. When I considered all these things I was surprised that no attempt had been made to carry out such a project, even before Father Daly touched it. The first steamer was not put upon the line, however, without being exposed to the usual difficulties. (Hear, hear.) All great enterprizes are, in their outset, subjected to nearly the same discouragements. There are great hopes, sure to be met by disappointments—great distrust, very difficult to be allayed—interested opposition to be encountered and beaten back—large preliminary expenses to be provided for from limited resources—some warm support, but much more indifference and apathy; and, superadded to all these, in this case, there was a most untoward accident. (Hear, hear.) But, eventually, on the 10th of June, 1858, my first steamer, the Indian Empire, was started. After the accident she had met with, by running on a rock, on her voyage round, she was, of course, started with a *prestige* against her. She sailed at short notice from a part that, for several centuries, had had little or no foreign trade, and with only 11 passengers on board. The circumstances seemed discouraging enough. But those who engage in great enterprise, and especially in ocean navigation, know well that it takes time, and energy, and enterprise to develope a large trade—that it must inevitably commence with a small beginning and have a gradual growth. In the trial trip of the Indian Empire I sank, including the repairs consequent upon her accident, not less than £17,000. (Loud cheering.) But, so far from being discouraged, I saw from the first the elements of ultimate success in this enterprise, and I determined to persevere. (Loud cheers.) As large capital, however, was required to work a regular system of communication, I determined on the formation of a joint-stock company. The Atlantic Company was consequently organised in October, 1858. From January, 1859, a regular system of communication was established; steamers were kept regularly running, and one vessel, the Prince Albert, conveyed the Queen's Speech to America in six days, and, on another occasion, brought back the President's Message in five days six teen and a half hours—this being unprecedented. (Cheers.) It was then that the principal Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain and Ireland began to appreciate the importance of this undertaking. The leading merchants and bankers in many cities and important towns, including London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Hull, and other places, forwarded memorials unanimously signed to the Government, asking that the Galway line might be employed to carry the mails. (Cheers.) The way in which these memorials were received by her Majesty's Government was stated by the Earl of Derby in the evidence which his lordship gave before the committee. His lordship laid it down "as a postulate, that it was very desirable that there should be a direct packet and postal communication between the Continent of America and the west coast of Ireland." His lordship then stated that "a line of railway and telegraphic communication having been established across Ireland, it became a question whether, without withdrawing anything from Liverpool, a supplemental means of communication, not interfering with that of Liverpool, but additional to it, ought not to be established." Lord Derby said—"The Chambers of Commerce petitioned very largely in favour of this specific line of communication, by what was called Mr. Lever's line, from Galway. Great interest was taken in Ireland in the establishment of this communication, and very early in 1858, very soon after I succeeded to office, I received constant and repeated representations in favour of the line from Lord Eglinton, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He said that the people of Galway had made great exertions, and that they were doing their utmost to establish a solvent company. He stated that a deep interest was taken in the project by the whole of the North of Ireland, and more particularly by the mercantile and commercial classes, perhaps, especially, above all others, by the port of Belfast. It was found a matter of extreme inconvenience with regard to the mercantile communication, not to mention passengers and light goods, that it had to be sent from the North and North-west of Ireland, in the first instance, to Liverpool, and thence back again, past the coast of Ireland, to America; and it therefore was very desirable, if possible, that a direct communication should be established." The views of the Government were fortified by a report from the Commissioners on the Harbours of Refuge, whose attention was specially directed to the capabilities of the port of Galway as a packet station. Captain Washington, R.N., reported to the Government:—"It is no longer a question of this port or that port; of a few miles more or a few miles less in distance across the Atlantic. The problem has been solved, and solved in the way such problems ought to be solved. The enterprise of this Lever Transatlantic Company has demonstrated that Galway has such claims. It is a fact that large steamers, carrying over 300 passengers have for months used Galway for a packet station, have performed their voyages with punctuality and safety, and on one occasion have made the passage from Newfoundland to Ireland in less than six days, the quickest passage on record." Captain Washington deserved their grateful thanks for that report, and for the able, straightforward, and impartial manner in which he discharged his duty. (Cheers.) It was upon these principles, and after very mature deliberation, that her Majesty's Government, in February, 1859, entered into a contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to carry mails fortnightly from Galway to Boston, and *vice versa*, and fortnightly from Galway to New York, and *vice versa*, by a sufficient number of steamers, approved by the Admiralty, for a sum of £3,000 per voyage, or £78,000 a year. The contract was sufficiently onerous. Amongst other things, the vessels were to be constructed of great power. They were to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, or, if prevented by stress of weather, at Halifax, and the company were to be bound in £20,000 for the due performance of the contract. Immediately, however, upon the contract being made, four powerful first-class paddle steamers were contracted for by the company. We wanted to have steamers of unsurpassed speed, and I may observe that, although our orders were not given for months after the steamers for the Kingstown and Holyhead line were ordered, yet we had a splendid new ship here before the first of the Holyhead ships was ready. (Hear, hear.) This was accomplished, notwithstanding the apparent hostility of some members of the Government. But it is evident, from what recently occurred in Parliament, that the Government knew the importance of this line. Although there were found 39 members to vote against the Galway line, many of them interested in rival lines and hostile undertakings, yet they ought to feel grateful to the House of Commons for the manner in which it dealt with the subject, and for its overwhelming majority of 106 in favour of the subsidy. (Loud cheers.) Seventy-two Irish members waited, many at great personal inconvenience, to vote on the subsidy, and every one of them was entitled to the same gratitude, the same thanks, as if his single vote decided the subsidy. (Hear, hear.) Having said this much as to the origin of the project—the formation of the company—permit me to refer to a few details of a more exclusively personal character. The fact that I was the originator of the line, that I and my friends supplied the capital for, and bore the brunt of, all the losses of the preliminary voyages, and that we provided the requisite number of steamers to maintain the line in operation before any other capital was invested in the project, very naturally suggested the idea that the line was, in fact, and in a commercial sense, that which it is popularly known as, "The Lever Line." Persons unacquainted with the facts have concluded that I made a large profit on this transaction when I sold my ships to the company, and stated the sum paid to me to have amounted in the gross to about £81,000. But the sale of my interest in the line, the ships, &c., placed me exactly in the same position as any other shareholders and directors; and the nature of the contract made with me for the transfer of my rights in the line and my property in the ships was creditable to the prudence of the purchasers, however the arrangement may reflect on my worldly wisdom. By accepting the low value I received for my property, I not only manifested the deepest faith in the ultimate success of the line, and staked a large property in the realisation of my original idea, but gave an impetus to the project and an advantage to the shareholders at personal risks and sacrifices which few men would feel called upon to make under similar circumstances. (Cheers.) The real fact is, that by all these transactions I have been personally a very heavy loser, whilst it is a matter of notoriety that had I taken advantage of other opportunities which were within my reach, I might have made a considerable profit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I will briefly state what the arrangement was. At the time the company was fully formed I had a fleet of steamers which I proposed to transfer to the company at a valuation price. In the course of the negociation that followed, the bills of sale were produced to show what was actually paid for the several steamers, and it was finally arranged by the directors (the articles of association expressly excluding me from voting on the subject) to offer me for a portion of the fleet a sum less by £11,000 than the actual cost. Having promised the company to accept their own price, I felt bound to abide by the result, and I accepted the proposal without hesitation. That the price paid was not beyond the market value is shown by the fact that three of the vessels least suited to the trade were taken at the full price I originally put on them. This fact is, I think, conclusive on that point. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Permit me now to state how I was paid for all the steamers, and what I received to reimburse me for all the preliminary expenses and losses incurred on the opening voyages in establishing the line. The published report of the company shows that £27,000 was the sum to be paid for these expenses and losses in opening the line, and for maintaining a regular service of steamers thereon for six months, including my losses on the Indian Empire, which, as I have stated already, amounted to over 17,000*l*. This sum of 27,000*l*. was included in the gross sum to be paid by the company for the ships, &c. Some of the ships were purchased on the usual custom of trade with the charges on them, and were sold to the company in the same manner. Deducting these charges there was a total sum of 81,000*l*. due to me, which in the ordinary course ought to have been paid in cash, but, instead of requiring cash payment for the property, which had been paid for in cash, I accepted, instead of 81,000*l*. in cash, 10,000*l*. in bills, to enable me to pay the current expenses of the line, and I took for the remaining 71,000*l*. paid up shares of the company's stock. (Cheers.) I did this, as I stated in my letter to the directors, "in order more fully to identify myself with the undertaking." In my dealing with the company I made no profit on the sale of my ships, or the rights secured by the vigorous prosecution of my original idea for over twelve months, during six of which, with my friends, I maintained a regular steam service with America "single-handed." (Cheers.) Even the greatest opponents of the Galway enterprise will admit that in accepting a valuation price, and accepting payment in shares, I at least effectually supported my own opinion as to the value of the line I originated, and gave considerable monetary facilities to the directors and shareholders. (Loud cheers.) And although the market value of the stock is to-day considerably below par, I do not regret what I did, nor is my confidence as to the final result and as to the future commercial value of the undertaking abated in the slightest degree, provided the business of the company be conducted on true mercantile principles. And I take this opportunity of reminding the shareholders, whether of Galway or of Ireland generally, that I have not sold a single share since I entered into the Galway project. (Loud cheers.) As I said, I supported my opinion, and I trust the shareholders will not allow interested parties to wheedle them out of their shares. (Hear.) I have a conviction that the Galway line will pay better than many lines across the Atlantic, and I have heard of heavy per centages on these lines. (Cheers.) I must now be permitted to say a few words as to the character and effect of a mail communication between the West of Ireland and America. The importance of the route is, perhaps, scarcely appreciated. Its advantages are not only British, they are European. (Cheers.) It must be laid down, as a postulate, that steam communication, and especially ocean steam communication, must always be best developed in proportion to the shortness of the route. But of the 70,500 Irish emigrants who left Ireland for America in 1857, how many embarked from Irish ports? The official records say 5,749. (Hear, hear.) What do these figures prove? First, they show that there is a passenger traffic from the British shores to America of the largest character; second, they show that that passenger traffic is not provided for by British shipping; and, third, they show that whilst the largest proportion of that traffic is from Ireland, the proportion of it embarked from those shores is infinitesimal. (Hear, hear.) Now, of those passengers who leave Europe for America, the greatest proportion are steerage passengers. Even some of the mail packets carry a larger proportion of steerage than of cabin passengers, although their fares are so much higher than the rates of sailing vessels. And this being so, and Great Britain being the European point of embarkation for America, it is obvious that to establish a cheap and quick steam communication between the two hemispheres is a European object. Now, this can be only done effectually *via* the nearest port to the Transatlantic shores, and the nearest port is Galway. Between every part of Europe and America, the shortest, quickest, and therefore necessarily cheapest, route is *via* Galway. So important and telling did I find this fact that I established through fares for emigrants from different parts of Germany and Great Britain to America, *via* Galway. And advantage is taken of these facilities, as the facts testify; for, according to the emigration returns for the last two years, whilst the Liverpool steamers have carried only an average of less than 60 passengers each, the Galway packets have carried an average of 240. (Cheers.) How are they able to effect this? Clearly by being able to present the shortest, quickest, and therefore cheapest route. (Cheers.) The importance of this route is therefore European. But, looking at it more peculiarly in reference to Ireland, its importance becomes additionally apparent. We have seen that no less than four millions of native-born Irish are settled in America. Nothing is stronger in the heart of an Irishman than love of country and love of friends. Every local and family association is most dear to him. The first object of an Irishman settled in America is to communicate with friends at home; to improve their position; and, if successful himself, to remit them the means wherewith to emigrate to him. Yet, as we have also seen, that until this Galway line of packets was established, every letter passing between America and Ireland, and from Ireland to America was forced to go through Liverpool; and nearly every passenger of the immense number of emigrants who pass annually from Ireland to America was forced to travel, perhaps, from the shores of the Atlantic across the country to Dublin, and to embark there for England, in order to seek a passage to the United States or Canada. I have touched upon the correspondence between Ireland with America. The public will probably be startled to learn its extent. The internal correspondence of Ireland, compared with that of the other portions of the United Kingdom, is very small. Out of 500,000,000 of letters passing through the Post-office, Ireland ought to contribute 140,000,000; but the whole correspondence of Ireland is represented by 46,000,000. On the other hand, Ireland has by far the largest share of the correspondence with the United States. Of the letters crossing the Atlantic, it appears that at least one-third of the whole are Irish, although Ireland has less than one-fourth of the whole of the population of the United Kingdom. I am afraid I have detained you too long—(cries of "No, no")—but the subject is an important one, and it is right that I should make these statements. (Hear, hear.) As to the personal opposition I have met, the assaults that have been made upon me, I shall not say anything. I leave it for other hands. One matter, however, not generally known, I must allude to. You may wonder why it was that I, in the first instance, opposed the sale of the contract. I beg to refer here to the printed proposal of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, of the 9th of September, 1859, for the purchase from the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company of their mail contract obtained from the British Government. The passage I invite your attention to is this:—"And the parties of the second part (the Atlantic Company) pledge themselves that they will not, directly or indirectly, themselves, or by means of others, engage in any enterprise or steam navigation between Great Britain or Ireland, and Newfoundland and Canada, or that may be construed into an opposition to the parties of the first part, and they will discourage it in others." I only knew of that the very day of the promise to buy the line, and how did I use it? I wrote on the 10th September to my friends, Father Daly and Dr. Gray, and to Mr. John Ennis, as the representatives of great commercial interests in Ireland, asking them to meet me on matters of the utmost importance to the country. If I wanted to do it, I had then the opportunity of selling the project, paying the shareholders 30s. in the pound, and clearing myself £150,000. But the use I made of the document was to open the eyes of the Dublin committee to the importance of the line to the Irish people. A difference occurred— it was said it was the contract that was to be sold, not the line, and I then said, certainly, we will sell the contract for £300,000. Why, because we were merely discounting the subsidy—(hear, hear)—and we would have other means to fight them. Upon those grounds I was a consenting party, and I consider I would be doing an act of great injustice to the shareholders if I had not seconded my friends, Father Daly and Dr. Gray, in the matter. (Cheers.) I will not further trespass upon your attention, as I know you are anxious to hear other gentlemen who are here to-night, and who are the best friends Ireland ever had. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P., on rising, was greeted with loud cheering. He said—I can understand why the people of Galway feel gratitude and express that kindly feeling towards my friend Mr. Lever; I can understand why they feel it towards Father Daly, as having been the means of opening up the communication you and America have with each other, and because all his life he has been the friend of Ireland,—(cheers)—but why you should include me with those men who have thus deserved well of your country I cannot understand, except that you look at my career in Parliament, which unfortunately is not a short one, and say to yourselves, "That is an honest Englishman—(cheers)—one who wishes well to the United Kingdom—one who believes that as Ireland flourishes England is well doing, and if Ireland suffer, England must be miserable." (Renewed cheers). That has been my guide through life, and I began my political life as the friend of your great friend, Mr. O'Connell. (Cheers.) It was my fate to enter Parliament a very young man, an enthusiastic Englishman, and I found myself side by side with the great friend of the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) I was a Radical then; I am still so, and I found O'Connell was the friend of the Radicals, and, therefore, we sat side by side. But there was that in O'Connell which we seldom find in any member of Parliament, and I must say not in any Irish member of Parliament. He was enabled to command the attention of the British House of Commons. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He had that weight of eloquence that commands respect—that brilliant imagination that won everybody's approval, and when he opened his lips the listening Senate heard his words with admiration, if not approbation. (Cheers.) I, as an enthusiastic young Englishman, a Radical, was at once attracted to O'Connell, and I asked myself what he desired to have for Ireland. It was this—that Englishmen and Irishmen should before the law be entirely equal—(cheers)—that there should be no preference to a man on account of his country or his creed—(cheers)—that a man being a subject of King William, who then reigned—he should not be asked whether he was an Englishman, an Irishman, or a Scotchman, but that justice should be done to him as a subject of Great Britain. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The first matter on which I voted, the first matter that occupied the attention of the so-called reformed Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, was the Irish Coercion Bill, and on that matter I voted side by side an humble militant with O'Connell, I voted on every occasion against that bill, and English statesmen have learned that we on that question, having a small minority, were in the right. We have learned that to treat men honestly is to treat them prudently, and that the statesman who wishes to govern Ireland will have only to be thoroughly honest towards the Irish people, and, whether he acts through the English House of Commons or an Irish Parliament, he will win their respect and regard. (Hear, hear, and cheers). It has not been my fate usually to address an Irish audience. Once or twice in my life I have done so, and I have begun by stating that I am a thorough-going John Bull. (Laughter and cheers.) I don't wish to impose upon you in any way; I am an Englishman, and I believe that England, united with Ireland, will be to the world as a shining light and a great guide—that if with her right arm Ireland she be strong, with her right arm Ireland separated from her she will be weak, and my object has been through life not only to foster but to render complete the union of the two peoples. (Cheers.) I wish you all to believe that the people of England deserve well of, because they wish well to, the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) No man more than myself is ready to admit that the Government of England for centuries has done injustice to Ireland. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But England now governs herself, and I believe from my heart what I am now about to tell you—that if there be anything disagreeable in Ireland, you have only to state it in the English House of Commons to be attended to. Send those men who can interpret your wishes and you can command the attention of a fair and liberal assembly, and you will get all you deserve or desire. (Cheers.) You don't want more than that, I hope. (Cries of "No.") One of your fathers here has been kind enough to express his opinion respecting myself, for which I beg to express my most hearty thanks, and in return he will permit me to take the very presumptuous part of giving him a small word of advice. It is this—He and his clergy have great power over the people of Ireland—deservedly so—and it would be best for him to employ that power for the union of the two countries—to make Irishmen men of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Now, don't misunderstand me; I don't want you to be men of the United Kingdom, if perfect justice is not done you. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But I must say to him and to his brethren, and to him I speak as representing his brethren on this occasion, that there can be no hope for good to England or to Ireland, but through entire justice to both countries. (Cheers.) And if we hope for justice send us your representatives who can tell what you desire—send such men as we can listen to, who can command respect and attention, and every word they utter in your name will find a response in the English House of Commons. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am but an humble member of that House, but, as I told you, I am a thorough Englishman; and I believe from my knowledge of that House, and it has been acquired, I am sorry to say, by nearly thirty years' experience, that I can tell you that the people of Ireland have no greater friends than the English House of Commons—that anybody who tells you that England is opposed to Ireland, tells you what is false, and that if there should step upon the shores of Ireland some foreign despot with his legions at his back, for the purpose of maintaining his dominion, you could gain no good by subjecting yourselves to his domination. You can send to the English Parliament your representatives—to the English House of Lords your representatives, and these speaking in your name will always command attention from the English Parliament. I have little more to say here—a passing traveller in the house of my respected friend, Father Daly—(cheers)—and I would rather call his character into court in my behalf, than say anything on this occasion of one who is only known to you as a wandering Englishman (cries of no, no); but one who believes in his country—who believes that our hopes, our wishes, our desires are that we should be a united people, and that united England and Ireland may face and conquer the world. (Loud cheering.)

The Rev. P. Daly, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and continued cheering. He said he rose to return them thanks for associating him with the two eminent men whom they had just heard with so much pleasure. He was proud of being put in such a category, and though he had little more to say in direct reference to the toast, yet he knew they expected he would enter into some explanations relative to the great project which had brought them together that evening, and he would, therefore, occupy their attention for a short time. He had received many instances of their very great kindness on many occasions, kindnesses of which he was undeserving, but he was well aware that a great deal more than a mere personal compliment was involved in the proceedings of that evening. Gratitude was one of the highest virtues, and he was personally most grateful in common with them all, to the two hon. gentlemen with whom they had joined him on that occasion, but the expression of that feeling was not the sole object of that numerous meeting, which he considered to represent the good feeling and strong interest of the country for the Galway line of steamers. (Cheers.) In that assembly there were some Englishmen, and he was happy to be associated with them. He desired increased intercourse with them, for he was convinced that both English and Irish would be benefited by a better acquaintance. Before he went to England he hated England and Englishmen himself, and now, from his knowledge of them, no one loved and respected Englishmen more than he did. The rev. gentleman then proceeded at considerable length in his usual eloquent strain.

On the Chairman giving the seventy-two Irish members who voted for the subsidy and the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, he called upon Dr. Gray to respond.

The toast having been drunk,

Doctor Gray, who was called upon with loud cheering, said he did not know why he should be called on except that he never was a member, and never intended to be one. Probably the reason he was requested to respond to the toast was that he had acted as whipper-in to the Irish members, doing all he could to secure that attendance which had so triumphantly passed the subsidy through the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Doctor Gray dwelt at considerable length upon the unceasing exertions of Father Daly to benefit Galway, and upon the sacrifices Mr. Lever made in originating the packet station, and sustaining it in the face of many difficulties and discouragements. It was quite clear that that gentleman risked much and gained nothing by his faith to the Galway line. (Hear.) He (Dr. Gray) differed from Father Daly upon one subject—the future prospects of the Atlantic Company. (Hear, hear.) He thought their prospects were encouraging and satisfactory, and such as ought to deter any shareholder from parting with his stock at present. He was in a position to inform the assemblage that most eminent men in the commercial world were ready to assume the directorship, and do all in their power to work the company well and successfully. (Cheers.)

The party broke up at an advanced hour.—*Abridged from the Evening Freeman.*

Threatened Resistance to the Paper Duty.—Mr. Alderman Towle, of Oxford, on behalf of himself and other paper manufacturers resident in that neighbourhood, has caused the following notice to be served on the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and others connected with the collection of the paper duty:—"Take notice that I, the undersigned, John Towle, of Hincksey and Weirs Mills, in the county of Oxford, paper manufacturer, do protest against the levying and collection of the excise duty on any paper made by me on or after the 15th day of August, 1860, the gift and grant of the said excise duty for the service of her Majesty the Queen having been, with the consent of her Majesty, revoked and repealed by the Commons in Parliament assembled; and further, take notice, that any payments which I may make for or in respect of the said excise duty, of any paper manufactured by me on or after the said 15th day of August, will be made under and subject to this protest, and for the purpose of preventing any attempts on the part of you, or any of you, to enforce payment of the said duty, and that legal proceedings will be commenced against such parties as I may be advised, for the purpose of recovering all or any sums of money to be paid by me in manner aforesaid.—(Signed) "John Towle."

LAW REFORM.

What can the Lord Chancellor mean by praising the Government for their efforts in the cause of law reform? His lordship, in the speech which he delivered on Friday night in the House, referred to no less than 16 bills that he had himself introduced; others were also introduced in the Commons. Of this devoted little band, what remains? Alas! it is something like the case of the soldier who went to the War Office to report the arrival of his regiment from—we forget which of our unhealthy colonies. "Where is the regiment?" said the official. "*I am the regiment*," responded the sole survivor, saluting. So with Lord Campbell's and Sir R. Bethell's little band of bills—the Divorce Court Bill, the Endowed Charities Bill, and the Chancery Evidence Bill, seem to be the only survivors to report that "they are the regiment." The two first are comparatively trivial bills—we do not mean to say that they are useless, but they are no great or very important reforms. The Chancery Evidence Bill is a great reform, and considering how small a portion of their legal progeny the Government has reared to man's estate, we will give them credit for the value of the one vigorous off-shoot from the Ministerial stem. But, now, let us pass from the very little they have done to the great deal they have left undone. They brought in a huge Bankruptcy Bill, and a very valuable bill it was in many respects. Nearly all classes were with it. Commercial men in general supported it; the Conservatives gave it no opposition. It was progressing successfully, when, in an unlucky moment, some of the Government's own supporters gave it a kick, got a majority to stop it, and stopped it was, for a sufficient length of time to prevent Sir R. Bethell having any hopes, after desperate efforts, of carrying it through, so that it was withdrawn. That is success No. 1 of our reform in general and law reform in particular Ministry. Well, then, let us next look at the criminal law consolidation, another of the law reforms promised. Here we have seven bills, addressing themselves to the difficult task of consolidating the criminal law. Thirty years and £100,000 have been spent upon this subject, and at last, in the year 1860, the Lords, through a well-constituted committee of men versed in law, considered these bills and passed them, after having bestowed upon them great time and labour. Then the House of Commons takes them up and cushions them. Whether the cause of this was that the House of Commons exercised a little silent act of vengeance for the daring adventure of the Lords in the matter of the paper duties; whether the course pursued arose out of patriotic reverence for the constitutional right of public discussion, or whether it arose from simplicity of mind verging on intellectual languor, we venture not to say. But this is certain as a fact, that a law bill which the House of Lords had referred to a committee of persons learned, either by profession or by practice, in the law, the House of Commons wished to refer a committee of the whole House. That is to say, the House wished that not only the principles but the details of a set of complicated acts of Parliament, affecting the most abstruse and technical law, should be discussed by merchants, by railway directors, by military and naval men, by younger sons, by men of every class and of every kind of knowledge, except legal knowledge, and the Government, whom Lord Cambell lauds for their zeal and exertions in the cause of law reform, did not make even an effort to check so ridiculous a proposition, or to forward in a rational way bills that have been promised from them "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the coutrary." This is success No. 2.

The same course of proceeding took place with regard to the Joint-stock Companies Bill. There the Lords did all the work; they sent down an excellent consolidation of the law to the Commons; but in the Commons the bill was stopped and thrown over, because there was no time to discuss it in full committee of the House. That is, there was no time for a bill involving the most intricate commercial law of the country to be debated by a multitude of speakers, not one-tenth of whom would have the slightest conception of the meaning and effect of the clauses, and Government again never interfered; never lent a helping hand to support a useful bill, but let it die with the coolest indifference. This is success No. 3. And yet Lord Campbell ventures to laud the law reform endeavours of the Government! Very likely the Government was really powerless; very likely it would have been useless for Ministers to have attempted, in the case of the bills referred to, or of any other bills, to check the headlong self-will and conceit of the House of Commons. But then, if a man undertakes to steer a boat, and has lost the command of the tiller-ropes, let him plead that loss in justification. But do not let him boast how beautifully he would have steered the boat if he could, only, unfortunately, he could not. We do not, we confess, understand praising administrative men for what they talk of doing, and do not do. We should as soon think of praising a general who was perpetually planning victories, and perpetually sustaining defeats; and we must say that, whatever may be the glories of her Majesty's Ministers in other departments, they cut but a very sorry figure this session as law reformers. Let us not, however, be hard upon them. They have floundered through a Reform Bill so desperately dull that no one could even laugh at its final tumble. They have broken down in a Bankruptcy Bill, which only wanted earlier gestation and better management by the Government during its infancy to bring it to maturity. They have lost in the Commons two excellent sets of law bills, because they had either not the power or not the sense to keep the House of Commons from travelling out of its province. But they have rescued the Divorce Court Bill, and they have rescued the Chancery Evidence Bill. The latter will be really a step in legal reform, and let the Government have due credit for it. Still, it is too much for us, when, out of twenty and more measures of law reform, the Government has miserably failed in all except three, to be asked to chaunt, as it were, a song of triumph, as if there had never been before such a session for law reform. Let the Chancellor and the Ministers be contented with the utmost praise that can be bestowed upon them in the matter of law reform—that they have done a very little good, and have neglected very much that the country had a right to expect from them.—*Morning Herald.*

THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

In the earlier years of these intellectual combats, when, as was natural, we boasted of the large proportion of places won by Irish youth, our London contemporaries reminded us that as one swallow did not make a summer, an occasional victory gave no proof of Irish talent having asserted supremacy for itself. This reply was a wet blanket to our self-love, and nothing remained but to wait for a sequel which would afford a stricter test, and possibly broader ground for justifiable pride. Several years have now seen Irish, Scotch, and English youth, trooping up to the same arena, and entering into the contest with an intense emulation. Sufficient time has elapsed to put their respective qualities to full and fair trial, and Ireland steadily maintains the superiority claimed for her at the start. Happily this is no inference of ours, the justness of which might lie open to dispute. For its basis the statement has the plainest facts and figures. Take the entire number of vacancies, whether in the Indian or home services, which have been supplied since the system was inaugurated, and it will be found that, relatively to the number of our colleges and public schools, the larger proportion are now occupied by Irishmen.

So remarkable is this circumstance that the *Times* considers it necessary to employ various ingenious arguments, whereby to account for it, if possible, without lowering the prestige of English educational institutions. The result of the late competition, especially, presses upon the leading journal. Of eighty appointments then given away, Trinity College took thirteen—more accurately, fifteen, as two of the successful gentlemen received the most important part of their education in Alma Mater, though set down as of other establishments. The Queen's University of Ireland instructed six of the successful—five in Belfast and one in Galway—(what are the Cork people about?)—so that twenty-one of the eighty were Irishmen. It should be also stated that a larger number of the Irish competitors succeeded in proportion to the total number of the candidates than of the English.

If merit be judged by the character of the subjects in which the successful excelled, our countrymen have equal reason to be proud of the status they have attained. Oxford took the lead in classics, and obtained "first place." Cambridge got in nineteen men—all respectably educated, but not distinguished, as the highest among them had only eighteenth place. Ireland boasts five places *out of the first ten*, and among these several distinctions: for instance, Mr. Price, a Trinity man, tops all competitors in Sanscrit; Mr Porter, a Belfast student, stands first in mathematics, the second and third being also from Ireland. It is worthy of mention, moreover, that Messrs. Tyrrell, Carstairs, Price, and Burkitt, all of Trinity, ran each other, and the best of their competitors, very tightly, taking respectively fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth places.

That this success is only a repetition of former triumphs was proved by the interesting document which we published on Saturday, the compilation of Mr. Hopkins, of Cambridge. On a review of the four years during which the competitions have been held (not including 1860), it appears that the total of the marks of Trinity College students, in all subjects, is greater than that of either Oxford or Cambridge men. The numbers are:—Oxford candidates, 7,985 marks; Cambridge, 7,994; Dublin, 8,943. In the English and the modern languages our scholars have invariably stood at the head of the list, although this year a brilliant young gentleman from the antipodes, educated at the Melbourne University, has won the laurel in English literature.

These facts are flattering to Trinity; and the success of the Queen's College in Belfast, this year, is not less pleasing. Apart from the proper pride which we have in this intellectual superiority, it gratifies us that so many rich prizes in the colonial service of the Crown are thus being opened from year to year to the sons of our people even in the middle ranks of life. When the competitive principle was first announced, persons feared that the English institutions would absorb all the appointments. Such as did so, and have been favourably disappointed, can scarcely praise too warmly those gentlemen of Trinity who established the Indian and Woolwich classes, and showed the Queen's Colleges and private teachers the best methods to follow. To them we owe it that the English Universities have got less than their share of the prizes, judging numerically and with reference to the number of candidates sent forward.

Why the success of Oxford and Cambridge has not been greater, is the problem which the ingenuity of the *Times* strains to solve. Our contemporary concludes that Oxford in particular has not fought the battle with her very best men, her endowments being so enticing that these prefer remaining at home. We may admit the attractiveness of Oxford fellowships and fat livings, and yet deny the conclusion drawn from it. The Oxford candidates have in no year since 1856 been of a mediocre character. They were this summer a fair average of the alumni of the University—quite as truly so as the Dublin candidates have been of the Trinity students. We, as well as Oxford, have our crack men, who do not ambition even £1,000 a year and a diseased liver in India, but look forward to the prizes of the Bar, the Senate, or the Church. The suggestion that Oxford sends her worst scholars to the competition, and Trinity her very best, is a shabby way of depreciating the greater achievements of the Irish youth. The twenty-one successful Irishmen of 1860 do not exhaust our talent or our industry; and we have no doubt that the recent competitors from Oxford were an equally fair average of the talent of that University. Nor does the *Times* go one whit nearer the truth by attributing the small success of Oxford to the unsettled condition of Indian society. The English youth is not less adventurous than his Irish brother. He does not forecast possibilities in a more sober spirit than the young Hibernian.

While we differ from the *Times*, we also disagree with the observations of several Irish contemporaries on the same subject. We have no wish to claim for Irishmen greater natural abilities than our neighbours possess. The disparity observable in their respective position is probably owing to the fact that our teachers, in making the training of young men for the examinations a special business at an early period in the competitions, have more quickly fallen into the art of successfully instructing for them. We refer the superiority which so greatly gratifies us, rather to the energy, skill, and perseverance of Irish teachers—especially those of Trinity College who have honourably led the way. And if this be to any extent a correct view, may we not find an easy key to the small success of certain establishments? It is but just to say, however, as respects private schools, that, though some may justly acquire a greater reputation than others for training candidates, mere accident may favour or injure a particular seminary at special seasons. A first-rate man may turn up in his classes, and give a good private teacher an opportunity of "making a hit," but in a school where the boys are few, these victories must be occasional and far distant. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the large success of the competitors entered from the universities draws towards them the best scholars of the private schools, after a considerable portion of the work of instruction has been gone through. The competition lies properly, therefore, between the leading universities, and as Oxford enjoys greater advantages than Dublin, it ought to stand at the head of the list. Whatever subtler causes may operate to produce a contrary result, the fact of Trinity's superiority in these examinations is now established, and it cannot be considered otherwise than mean of the *Times* and *Saturday Review* to deny us the credit which we can so justly claim—especially as Irish teachers and Irish pupils have been victorious in every branch of the yearly competitions. A still more remarkable circumstance than the triumph of Irish candidates in the Indian examination, is the position taken by them in the late contest for the Army Medical Service. For twenty-nine vacancies fifty candidates entered, and eighteen of the successful were Irishmen. Here, again, we maintain that this result shows the excellence of our Irish *teachers*. We are bearing away the prizes of the public service, not only because our young men are talented and industrious, but because they enjoy the advantage of a training which the English teachers have not yet matched.—*Evening Packet.*

MARITIME INTERNATIONAL LAW.

When England and France declared war against Russia, in 1854, both nations adopted, in substance, the rule that "free ships make free goods;" and when the war was over, in April, 1856, those two great maritime powers were doubtless very willingly joined by Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, in a solemn declaration that this rule should, thenceforward, be observed by all in the maritime wars of Europe. The loudest assertor of the principle had long been the United States. Our refusal to recognise it, at their instance, had lain very near the root of our last American war; and it is more than probable that in the event of our again being at war with any considerable maritime Power in Europe, a similar refusal would involve the same result. We should not willingly see our fleets deprived of half their power against the enemy's commerce by a mere substitution of the stars and stripes for his own flag; and nothing short of a free exercise of the disputed "right of search" would enable us to prevent this. Hence the Declaration of Paris may be said to embody a licence to our largest rivals in the business of sea-carrying to carry on for any maritime Power whose vessels we may drive from the seas as much of the sea commerce of that Power as these rivals may find it possible to take.

Bound up, however, with this new rule of maritime warfare was another abolishing privateering. This the Americans refused to agree to, on the plea that as they maintain but a small navy, they cannot afford, in the event of war, to dispense with this irregular mode of annoying an enemy, and avenging on his commerce the injury sustained by their own. But they will give up privateering, if we will go a long step further, and agree that all private property at sea shall be exempt from war-capture. If we take this step, we are told, we shall surrender nearly all the offensive power of our regular armed vessels. This we hesitate to do. And, in the meanwhile, the mere rumour of a war in Europe, involving, as it always must, a probability of our being engaged in, and the Americans being out of it, instantly gives to the vessels of the great neutral Power a preference for freight in every port in the world. American ships, not having a war risk, get cargoes while ours lie idle. The Americans can wish for nothing better than a continuance of our suspense. They retain their power to send out privateers, should they be at war themselves; and should others go too far, or even talk about it, they stand by ready to sell to all sea-traders the protection of a neutral flag. In other words, the freedom of private property from capture which we decline to concede, they are prepared to guarantee to all who will pay for it. The *status quo* is put forward as a British shipowner's grievance; and the recent committee could not but admit it to be one. As they observe, we must either agree to a general exemption of private property from capture at sea, or "revert to the maintenance of our ancient rights," which, in this case, means an abrogation of the Declaration of Paris.

Of course, it is not with the United States only that this question may be raised. It has precisely the same interest for all the sea-carriers in the world, who may be neutral when we are at war. And there is another international question of equal breadth, and scarcely less importance, touched by the same report, and shown to be in a state as unsettled, and in its unsettlement hardly less grievous to the shipowner than this.

It is a long time since it was settled by the laws of all maritime nations that a carrier by sea ought not to be as carriers by land are, liable, to an unlimited extent, for the acts of his servants. The measure of liability most commonly adopted is the total value of his ship. And thus, by our own Merchant Shipping Act, if one British vessel, by negligence, damages or sinks another, the owner of the wrong-doing ship cannot be compelled to pay damages beyond the value of his ship when the event took place. As between vessels of the same nation the rule is clear enough; and as any shipowner may find himself affected by it either way, it amounts only to a limitation as against individual owners, of one of the "perils of the sea." But the other day an American ship was declared in fault by a British court; and though the American law is the same as ours, it was discovered that, inasmuch as the laws of our country cannot limit the rights or liabilities of the subjects of another, the American owners could not have the benefit of the limitation. It so happened that the ship sunk by the collision was also American. But the grievance was not the less palpable; and it is now admitted that, in the absence of international arrangement, the limitation of liability so generally admitted to be just and relied upon as everywhere prevalent, has, in fact, but very limited operation. Nor is it by any means clear that the ancient mode of limiting the liability of the shipowner is either just or expedient in practice. As applied under Lord Campbell's Act, for instance, it seems to offer a premium on increasing the very risk the law is intended to diminish. If passengers sustain loss of life or injury, the owner must pay damages; and for this purpose it is declared that the ship shall not be valued at less than £15 per registered ton. But the better the ship is built, the more perfect and the more costly are the means provided by the owner for securing the health, the safety, and the comfort of his passengers, the more will his liability exceed this minimum. It has been urged by some shipowners that the £15 should be made a maximum, not a minimum. The committee recommend that it be taken as a fixed valuation. And this is clearly the most equitable course. Yet it can avail but little while the Courts of each State act only upon their own laws. Every year adds to the number and the frequency of the transactions of this nature, in which the shipowner is liable to be sued in two countries, especially in England and America; and it is admitted that, in the present state of the law, he may thus be made to pay the entire claim thrice over. And here diplomacy would seem to have an easy task. For it is equally, and very palpably, the interest of the shipowners, in both countries to have made effective, by being made complete, regulations the justice of which is nowhere denied.—*Globe.*

THE WAR OF RACES.

One of the saddest results of the great Indian mutiny—a result which, after the first dangers had passed away, filled every reflecting mind with sorrowful apprehension—was the war of races which it induced. It was in the very nature of things, almost, it may be said, inevitable, that an awful chasm of hatred and mistrust should have been left yawning between the white man and the black. The memory of outrage and humiliation—the blood of kindred crying aloud for retribution—the unspeakable dread of new acts of treachery, sudden in their outbreak and terrible in their results, would not suffer that chasm to be bridged over by any other artificer than Time. It is an evil far beyond the reach of any remedies that Government can apply. Indeed, Government, in such a conjuncture, must be in a painful and perplexing situation. The more eager it is to smoothe down these dreadful animosities, the more likely it is to exasperate them.

We are willing to give the Government of Lord Canning full credit for its endeavours to allay this great conflict of the elements of Indian society. But the oil which it has poured on the surging waters has not taken effect. In a variety of ways the Governor-General has exerted himself, and not without success, to renew the hopes, to restore the confidence, and to foster the gratitude of all classes of the people of India; but in proportion as he has succeeded with the black men he has failed with the white. Every proof of the viceregal confidence in the people of the soil is gall and wormwood to the dominant white race. There are few of our readers to whom it is necessary to explain the constitution of Anglo-Indian society. It is divided into two great classes—official and non-official. The former are the recognised agents of the policy of the Governor-General; and, whatever may be their private feelings and opinions, they cannot, by word or deed, array themselves against it. Moreover, with reference to the present question, it is to be observed that, as a class, they are far more tolerant and more kindly disposed towards the natives of the country, and more sensible of the great truth that there is no other policy by which we can permanently hold possession of India than that of conciliation. When we scrutinise the general bearing of the official and the non-official Englishman towards the natives of the country, we encounter some curious inconsistencies. The non-official Englishman often loudly denounces the avarice and the injustice of the Government; when he has the Government on the hip you might think him the loving friend of the black man, and the earnest advocate of his rights. He tells us, indeed, that the natives of the country are shamefully treated by the dominant State; but the deepest hatred of the natives is in his heart, and the policy of all others most odious to him is that which seeks to raise them to his own level. There are, doubtless, many exceptions to this rule, and on the whole we believe that the independent Europeans located in our Indian presidencies are a race of men as honourable and intelligent as they are enterprising. But they are not, for the most part, friendly to Government, and they are only friendly to the natives of the country when through them Government can be assailed. There is a reason, and, in some sort, an excuse for this, especially in such seasons of trouble and danger as they have recently passed through. In the first place, they consider the Government the *fons et origio* of all the calamities to which they have been exposed; and, in the next, they have an idea that, these calamities having arisen, they have been very much left to shift for themselves. Whilst the official classes have had, more or less, the resources of the State at their disposal for defensive purposes, the non-official, equally exposed to the fury of the storm, have, it is said, been left without shelter and protection. Hence both their mistrust of the natives and their bitter complaints against the Government. We do not say that these complaints are well-founded; but it is natural, under the circumstances of the case, it should be honestly believed that they are. Some allowance, therefore, is to be made for the vehemence of the non-official classes; but, at the same time, it would be well if those classes would make some allowance for the unexampled difficulties which, during the last few years, have beset the Government and its servants.

We need scarcely say that these remarks have been suggested by the discussions which have recently arisen in India, with respect to the provisions of the Arms Act, which, at the date of our last advices, was passing through the Legislative Council. The Council is divided on the subject of the expediency, or otherwise, of exempting from the operation of the Act the European, American, and Eurasian inhabitants of the country; but the majority, including the members of the Council of the Governor-General, are against the exemption. The judges of the Supreme Court are, as may be supposed, in favour of the desired distinction between the white and black races (they would not be Supreme Court lawyers if they were not); and one of them, Sir Mordaunt Wells, has expressed his opinion with so much vehemence, that the *Bombay Times* does not hesitate to recommend his recall. "It would be well for the Home Government," says that journal, "to call for the proceedings of the Council in the matter of this Arms Act, from the vulgar explosions of Sir Charles Jackson, in September last, down to the fiery Sir Mordaunt's harangues within the last month. The short-sighted passion of these gentlemen is doing incalculable mischief, by agitating a controversy which every statesman desires to see forgotten, and awakening a spirit of hostility between Europeans and natives of the most unhappy presage. Were Sir Mordaunt Wells removed from the Council by order of the Home Government, we are persuaded the lesson would exercise a wholesome influence upon opinion in India. It would be an assertion on the part of the Crown to the people of this country that it was determined to rule them justly and without respect of persons."

Without endorsing this recommendation for the recall of Sir Mordaunt Wells, who may not have exercised a very sound discretion in this matter, but whose honesty and sincerity we do not question, we may express our entire concurrence in the general views thus enunciated by the Bombay journalist. It is most desirable at the present time that the animosities of race, which are a worse result of the great mutiny than our financial embarrassments, should be smoothed down with a gentle hand. But if the judges of the Supreme Court foment by intemperate language the heats which every wise and good man must desire to cool down, what hope is there of a cessation of popular strife? "Judges," said Bacon, "ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident"—"circumspect that they do not check or oppose any points of sovereignty." Now, truly it is a "point of sovereignty" at this time, for the very continuance of our Indian Empire depends upon it, that the antagonism of the white and black races should cease from off the face of the earth. It is the policy of the State to conciliate, by all just means, the natives of the country. A very large number of those natives have been as true to us, in the hour of our need, as our own people. To proscribe a whole race, by drawing strong lines of distinction between our white friends and our black, would be neither just nor politic; and we applaud Lord Canning's Government for refusing to do it. But in doing so they cannot help rubbing against certain angularities of the European character, and we do not at present quite see how the collision is to be avoided. Until "the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe"—a consummation devoutly to be wished—there is little hope of the subsidence of this lamentable war of races.—*Homeward Mail.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Daniel Nolan.

Mr. Theobald Purcell applied on behalf of the assignees for liberty to review a taxation made by the officer of the court. Counsel stated that the assignees had been dissatisfied with the schedule filed by the bankrupt. It appeared the bankrupt had commercial business in the year 1859, with a capital of £50. He now sought to be relieved from about £800 worth of debts. Liberty was given him to file a new schedule, on condition of his paying the costs of the day. The officer of the court taxed the costs at 6s. 8d., a sum which was considered by the assignees as insufficient, the order for costs being made by the court as a penalty upon the bankrupt.

Mr. Matthews, agent for the bankrupt, appeared to sustain the taxation made by the Chief Registrar.

The officer of the court (Mr. Battley) said, that the bankrupt having surrendered up all he had, it would have been unreasonable that he should have been obliged to pay a sum of £6 12s, which was demanded. It included fees for counsel, whose attendance was scarcely necessary.

Mr. Purcell said the attendance of counsel was indispensable.

His Lordship said, that when he allowed the costs of the day against the bankrupt, he included the fees to counsel, and the taxation should be renewed accordingly.

In re Thomas Lockhart.

An application was made, on behalf of the Messrs. Taylor, shipping agents of the North-wall, that they might be at liberty to hand over to a Mr. Mackey, who had been in the employment of the bankrupt, five boxes of tin plate. They passed through the Messrs. Taylor's hands, and they, being aware of the bankruptcy having taken place, refused to deliver over, without leave of the assignees the property in question to Mr. Mackey, who had made a declaration stating they were his.

Mr. Larkin appeared on behalf of the assignees, and said if the declaration of Mr. Mackey was referred to them, and they considered it satisfactory, there would be no further trouble about it.

His Lordship directed the property to be handed over to Mr. Mackey should the assignees consider he was entitled to it.

In re D. Egan.

The bankrupt had been a grocer and spirit dealer in Tobercurry, county Sligo. The meeting was for surrender and appointing a trade assignee.

The bankrupt surrendered, and Mr. Adam Millar was appointed assignee.

Agent to the bankruptcy, Mr. Lalor.

In re Hugh Kelly.

The bankrupt was a woollen draper, in Belfast. The meeting was for surrender and choice of assignee. Some debts were proved, and Mr. David Taylor, of the firm of Arnott and Co., was appointed assignee.

Mr. F. Smith, with Mr. Tully M'Kenney as agent, appeared for the bankrupt.

Agent to the bankruptcy, Mr. H. Stephens.

In re P. Kearney.

In this case the bankrupt carried on the business in Talbot-street, of hotel-keeper and soda-water manufacturer. The meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and Mr. Nagle, of North Earl-street, was appointed trade assignee.

Mr. Levy appeared for Mr. Fivey, a creditor to the extent of £300.

Mr. J. Perry appeared for the assignee.

In re John M'Loughlin.

This was a petition by a trader against himself. He carried on business as a grocer, draper, and general dealer, in Keadue, in the county of Roscommon. He had called a meeting of his creditors, some of whom refused to accept of the composition offered.

Mr. F. Smith, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenney, appeared for the bankrupt.

The debts amounted to about £700, and the assets between £200 and £300.

His Lordship adjudicated, and granted the bankrupt protection.

In re Patrick M'Keever.

The meeting in this case was for audit and dividend, and the passing of the official assignee's account. The account was passed.

Agent—Mr. D. J. Bergin.

In re George Hughes.

The bankrupt was a merchant in Ballina, and the case was before the court on a former occasion.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Irish agents of Younger & Co., brewers, of Glasgow, for an order to the assignees of the bankrupt to return to them over £200 worth of ale, which it was alleged, in the affidavit in support of the application, had been obtained shortly before the bankruptcy, on fraudulent misrepresentation.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees, and said they would require time to investigate the transactions, and asked that the application might be adjourned to Thursday, when other proceedings in the case would be before the court.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., assented, and the case was accordingly adjourned.

In re M'Nally.

The bankrupt carried on the business of jeweller, in College-green. He had been adjudicated a bankrupt on a former day, and he objected to the adjudication. Several witnesses were examined, and at the close of the investigation the adjudication was confirmed, and the bankrupt surrendered.

Mr. Levy appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the bankrupt. Mr. Rosenthall appeared for creditors.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Nowlan, Michael Brereton, Michael Keegan, and — Macken, were brought up in custody of 29 A, charged with stealing eight sacks, value 8s., the property of John Jellicoe. It appeared that the accused were delivering wheat at the mill of the complainant on the day previous, and when going away took the sacks in question.—Nowlan was discharged, but Keegan and Macken were sent for trial to the county sessions.

William Gill, and his son, Thomas Gill, were brought up in custody of Constables Martin and Duffy, charged on suspicion with having wilfully and maliciously slain and killed Mary Gill, the wife of William Gill. The particulars of this suspicious case, as they appeared at the inquest before the coroner, are already known to the public.—The prisoners were remanded to Saturday next.

Patrick Williamson, of Leinster-road, rope-maker, was charged by Police-constable 20 A, with assaulting him, while he was assisting another constable to bring the prisoner to the station-house. It appeared he was drunk and disorderly. He was fined £1, or a month.

Maryanne Curtis was charged by Rose Hamilton, 10, Cork-street, with having taken out of her room, an alpaca dress, and several other articles of wearing apparel, on the 21st inst. It appeared that, the complainant's door being open, the prisoner went into the room early in the morning, and abstracted the articles in question.—The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

James Shields was sent to prison for 14 days, or ordered to procure bail for his future good conduct, for attempting to rescue a prisoner from the custody of 129 A, at Great Ship-street, between six and seven o'clock, the previous evening.

William Short and Patrick Armstrong, boys apparently under the age of 14, inmates of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, were charged by the master with having absconded, carrying with them the suits of the workhouse clothes in which they were dressed.—Short was sent to prison for 14 days, thence to be transferred to a reformatory for five years; and Armstrong was sentenced to receive a dozen lashes.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man, named Sylvester M'Ginn, was charged by John Ward, one of the officials of the Drogheda Railway, with having travelled up to Dublin from Drogheda without a proper ticket. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had got a ticket to bring him to Skerries, but not further. Being interrogated by the magistrate, he alleged, as an excuse, that the guard of the train did not call out any of the stations on the journey, and that in consequence he was left in ignorance of where he was.—The plea was not accepted by the court, and the prisoner was fined 5s., or in default ordered 48 hours' imprisonment.

Simon Dunn was charged by Matthew Valentine, of Montgomery-street, with having, on Monday, violently and without any provocation, assaulted him by striking him, with a stone in the face, by which he was wounded.—He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Michael Judge was charged by Thomas Carr, of Lower Mecklenburgh-street, hat-case manufacturer, with having wilfully knocked down a door-case of the house No. 52, Mecklenburgh-street, and damaged the same, which was the property of John Meehan.—He was fined 10s., or in default of payment, ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

A woman named Mary Mite was charged by Rose Smith, of 11, May-lane, under the following circumstances:—The complainant stated that on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, she was returning home through the Phoenix Park, and while on the footpath, at the rear of the Viceregal Lodge, near Blackhorse-lane, she was attacked by a man named Gallagher, not yet in custody, with whom the prisoner was in company. Gallagher struck her two blows with a stick, one on the head, and the other on the side, by which she was knocked down, and while on the ground, the prisoner Mite also assaulted her, holding her by the right hand and biting her with her teeth; with the other hand she forcibly took two shillings out of complainant's hand—The prisoner was remanded.

Edward Hart and Daniel Reid were charged by Mary Hickey, of 4, M'Carthy's buildings, Cabra-road, with having wantonly used abusive language towards her, while in her house, on the 20th August, after which they assaulted her by throwing clods and stones.—They were ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for a week.

Irish Fairs.

ENNISCORTHY—Aug. 27.

To-day's fair was not well attended with stock, harvest operations preventing an attendance. Buyers were numerous, and consequently everything worth buying was bought up at once at a considerable advance from last fair here. Horses were also in demand, and a good many exchanged owners. Springers were scarce at from £9 10s. to £14 14s. Three-year-old bullocks sold well. Mr. Rudd, of Clone, sold a fine lot at £16 a piece, but the average price was about £10 10s. Heifers of same age at from £9 to £12; two-year-olds from £7 to £9; one and a half year olds from £3 to £5 10s. Mutton high—fully 6d. a lb. Store sheep also very high; wethers from 45s. to 55s. Ewes from 28s. to 38s. Lambs from 15s. to 27s. Pigs also dear. Bacon 60s. per cwt. Stores from 21s. to 43s. Bonhams, 14s. to 18s. Some good young horses brought up to £40.—*From our Correspondent.*

CARLOW—Monday, Aug. 27.

There was a very fair supply of stock, the demand for which was brisk, buyers being numerous. There was a pretty good show of fat cattle. Prime beef went as high as 60s. per cwt., and inferior qualities brought from 56s. to 58s. Four year old heifers were in good demand, and brought from £10 to £12 10s. each. Three year olds from £7 10s. to £10. Yearlings and two year olds from £4 to £7. Milch cows scarce, and brought high prices. Springers also scarce, and much sought after, at prices varying from £12 to £16. There was a large supply of fat sheep, and mutton had a downward tendency—from 6½d. to 7d., sinking offal. Prime old wethers from 48s. to 50s. Lambs were in brisk demand at high prices. Fat pigs scarce; pork brought as much as 65s per cwt.—*From our Correspondent.*

Communication with England.—The Great Western and the South Wales Railway have had two splendid steam vessels built—one is called the Talbot, after the chairman of the South Wales Railway, and the other the Shelburne, after the late chairman of the Great Western. These vessels are engaged to run 17, to 18 knots an hour, and it is said they will be placed on the station between Cork and Milford.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin diseases for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. For this season they are advocated by many modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints especially which afflict the sedentary and studious, give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills; whilst external wounds are as readily healed under the Ointment.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and [illegible] Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Hamilton—August 23, at 9, Bellevue-terrace, Queenstown, the wife of the Rev. Thomas R. Hamilton, Chaplain of H.M.S. Sanspareil, of a daughter.

Hyland—August 20, at Clonmore, county Kilkenny, the wife of John P. Hyland, Esq., of a son.

Lightburne—August 26, at Brookboro', the wife of Dr Lightburne, of a daughter.

Mayne—August 27, at Castleblayney, the wife of Robert Annesley Mayne, Esq., of a son, still-born.

Radcliffe—August 25, at Manders-terrace, the wife of Jonas Radcliffe, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Atkins and Edwards—On the 23rd inst., at Bandon, by the Rev. Dr. Appelbe, of Dublin, uncle of the bride, John Atkins, Esq., The Cottage, Dunmanway, to Esther Anne Edwards, of Dublin.

Cohen and Nicholls—On the 23rd inst., at Manchester, Arthur, youngest son of Benjamin Cohen, Esq., of Argill House, Richmond, Surrey, to Emmeline, youngest daughter of Henry Nicholls, Esq., of Grove House, Manchester.

Maquay and Cooley—On the 8th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Spale, Chaplain to the Embassy, George [illegible] Maquay, Esq., banker at Florence, eldest son of John Leland Maquay, Esq., of Ashfield House, Queen's County, to Nina, daughter of the Hon. James Ewing Cooley, of New York, U.S.A.

Mulcahy and Alcock—August 25, by the Rev. Alexander Alcock, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Price, William Bradshaw Mulcahy, Esq., Ballynora, county Tipperary, second son of John Mulcahy, Esq., J.P., of Summerville, Clonmel, to Eleanor Jane, daughter of James Alcock, Esq., of the city of Waterford.

Price and Elphinstone—August 25, at Trinity West Church, by the Rev. T. P. Morgan, cousin to the bride, Morgan Henry Price, Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, son of the late M. Price, Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Minnie, daughter of the late John George Elphinstone, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Smith and Houghton—August 23, Edward Simeon Webber Smith, Captain 22nd Regiment, son of the late General Webber Smith, R.A., to Alice Marion, second daughter of G. Powell Houghton, Esq., of Kilmanock, county Wexford.

DEATHS.

Byrne—August 2nd, at Galveston, Texas, Timothy J. Byrne, Esq., youngest son of the late Timothy Byrne, Esq., of Dalkey, county Dublin.

Cowen—August 23, at Seapoint Avenue, Monkstown, Jane, relict of the late William Cowen, Esq.

Day—August 21, at Minehead, Somerset, Charles Estcourt Day, Esq., Commander R.N., in the 78th year of his age.

Maunsell—On Sunday morning, at Kilmurry Glebe, near Limerick, to the deep regret of his family and friends, the Rev. William Maunsell, rector of the parish.

Merrick—August 23, in Cork, Thomas Merrick, Esq., aged seventy-three years.

Shannon—August 27, of gastric fever, Emily, the beloved wife of George William Shannon, solicitor, at her residence, 91, Ranelagh-road.

Taylor—August 25, at Killinkere Vicarage, Theodosia, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Taylor, LL.D., vicar of Killinkere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Aug. 28.—Arrived—Tumora, London, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Eagle Liverpool, goods; and 4 coal vessels.

Sailed—Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Arcadian, Troon, porter; Mary, Wexford, goods; Lady Charlotte, Liverpool, timber; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Kristine, Liverpool, 4 casks.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—August 29.
Morning, 9h 49m. Evening, 10h 7m.

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